



FOR
A BETTER AND
JUSTER
WORLD

FOR A BETTER AND JUSTER WORLD

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FOR A BETTER AND JUSTER WORLD

A COLLECTION OF TREATIES
AND SOLEMN JOINT DECLARATIONS
CONCLUDED BY SOCIALIST ROMANIA
WITH OTHER STATES

With an Introductory Study by
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We shall unabatedly base Romania's international relations on the principles of equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

PROGRAMME OF THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

INTRODUCTORY STUDY

In her foreign policy, the Socialist Republic of Romania is guided by the concept that international law is one, indivisible and universal, and that its principles have to govern relations between all the states, without any exception whatsoever, have to protect countries against the use of force and the threat of force, and to definitely eliminate war from social intercourse. Romania is permanently working for the building of a new international order, in which the political, juridical and moral essence of international relations should be the observance of every nation's right to free and independent existence.

As pointed out in the *Programme of the Romanian Communist Party for the Building of the Multilaterally Developed Socialist Society and Romania's Advance Toward Communism*. "The ensuing stage of international life should see an intensification of the fight for the complete abolition of the old imperialist policy of strength and dictate, of colonialism, neo-colonialism and of all forms of immixture in internal affairs and of pressure on other peoples. One should resolutely set out from observance of the principles of international law, from the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all interstate disputes." ¹ Firmly advocating the full appli-

¹ *Programme of the Romanian Communist Party for the Building of the Multilaterally Developed Socialist Society, and Romania's Advance Toward Communism*, Meridiane Publishing House, Bucharest, 1975, p. 206.

cation of all the fundamental principles of international law as a unitary system by all the States, Socialist Romania places in the foreground the principle of strict respect for national independence and sovereignty which, by its nature, meets the basic requirements of a sound evolution of international life, enabling each State to assert its own personality, to maximize the efficient use of its human material and spiritual potential, to work out its internal and external policy in conditions of full equality with the other States, to make its contribution to the examination, discussion and solution of the problems preoccupying the community of nations, and especially those questions which directly concern it.

In order to make its own contribution to the progress of the life of the international community, Romania seeks, as far as she is able to and in full accord with the requirements of general contemporary social progress, to find the fields, forms and means by which maximum efficiency can be obtained. In addition to her acknowledged contributions to the solution of problems of the greatest importance to Europe and the world, Romania endeavours to be active and to present new principles, ideas and rules of international relations, to take part in the definition of certain new concepts regarding international relations and in the finding of political and juridical forms that would confirm in theory and practice these new concepts of the democratization of the new international relations, of the establishment of a new economic order and the creation of a peaceful, better and juster world.

It is strikingly evident that through her President Romania is the author and promoter of the essential and realistic concept concerning the organization of a new order in the world, based on the fundamental principles of contemporary international law and characterized by equity, economic equality, collaboration and interdependence.

In recent years, personalities all over the world have acknowledged and appreciated the role played by President Nicolae Ceaușescu and the Socialist Republic of Romania in the analysis and substantiation of political solutions, in international attitudes, negotiations and actions, in the creation of a new international order

that would lend substance to the vital desires of the nations.

The documents expounding these ideas, proposals and concepts refer both to the internal and international activities of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian State. Events of the greatest importance in the life of the Romanian people — the Party congresses and conferences — and the works of Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu, the messages addressed by the Party's General Secretary and President of the Republic to international gatherings of outstanding significance as well as the interviews he has given to newspapers, to radio and television stations tell the world of Romania's clear, constructive and consistent attitude in the establishment of new ethics in the life of the human community.

Another way of presenting Romania's position is the direct participation of the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the meetings of international organizations, his high-level visits to a great number of countries, his contacts and talks with leading representatives of international life.

The frequent exchanges of visits are of special importance in the implementation of Romania's foreign policy, in its new dimensions, in the identification of new ways and possibilities of securing peace and co-operation in Europe and the world. Since the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, there have been 125 visits and meetings, 93 of them at the level of the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu, and 32 at the level of the Prime Minister. During the same period, the Foreign Minister had more than 80 contacts with his opposite numbers of other countries, meetings occasioning a number of consultations and talks on bilateral or international questions of joint interest.

There has been an amplification of the contacts and exchanges of views of Romanian State leaders with the leaders of international organizations, with the leaders of parties, organizations and political forces of various countries, especially with the authorized representatives of national liberation movements.

The efforts promoted by the Romanian State to give peace, security and collaboration a viable foundation also include the treaties of friendship, joint statements and communiqués and other political and juridical instruments adopted during the meetings and visits of State and Party leaders. The results of diplomacy at the highest level, a modern and democratic instrument of acquaintance, understanding and co-operation brilliantly applied and developed by Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, are written into a great number of wide-ranging documents recording the joint determination of the signatories, the similarity or identity of national viewpoints linked to the international ideals of peaceful collaboration. The recent high-level visits and contacts have led to the conclusion of documents of an outstanding international political value: three treaties of friendship and co-operation, 30 solemn joint declarations and joint declarations, 11 commercial conventions and protocols, 12 inter-governmental co-operation conventions, and 44 agreements on co-operation with socialist countries, with states in Western Europe, Africa, Asia and America. Together with the six treaties of friendship and mutual assistance Romania has signed with socialist states, and together with the more than 3,500 treaties, agreements, conventions and other bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded since August 23, 1944, the documents concerned provide the juridical framework for the progress and development of our country's international relations.

Romania places all her international relations on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and renunciation of the use of force and the threat of force in the solution of divergent problems between states. These principles are asserting themselves with growing strength in the world, being increasingly acknowledged as the only ones capable of securing the development of international relations on new foundations and the establishment of a lasting world peace.

As a matter of fact these principles are the very essence of the concept of the Romanian people, of its political leaders on the place and role of Romania in the

world, on her aspirations and ideals and on the ethics she consciously adopts in her relations with the other nations.

In the view of the Party and the Romanian State, of international obligations in good faith, and international law — national sovereignty and independence, equal rights and mutual advantage, non-interference in domestic affairs, renunciation of force and the threat of force, territorial integrity, the right of the peoples to decide their destiny by themselves, the solution of international differences by peaceful means, the fulfilment of international obligations in good faith, and international co-operation — are characterized by a number of features distinguishing them from the other rules regulating the links between the members of the international community.

These characteristic features reside in the dialectical unity of the principles, in their maximal generalization as to their application, in their universality in time and space, in their democratic and progressive character, in their innovating and creative essence, in their compulsory nature as indestructible parts of *jus cogens gentium*.

Owing to their quality and to the avenues of progress they open, the principles determine the atmosphere favouring the continuous democratization of international relations and — incorporated in new international documents of a bilateral and multilateral character — define the first essential elements of a new international order based on peace, trust and cooperation between all states and peoples.

In the conditions of great political, economic and social reforms, of the important transformations taking place in the international community which open new prospects to the carrying out of a new policy and the establishment of new relations between States, the strengthening of international lawfulness and the foundation of inter-State relations on respect for the principles and rules of international law, of the rights and duties of the states, represents the fundamental factor of a lasting peace, of international security and collaboration, of the development of friendship among peoples, for which the Socialist Republic of Romania is working ceaselessly. The rigorous implementation of the principles and rules of international law is strongly emphasized in all the bilateral documents concluded with other

states and in the international instruments in whose elaboration she is taking an active part.

In 1970, the 25th Jubilee Session of the United Nations General Assembly, at which the Socialist Republic of Romania was represented by President Nicolae Ceaușescu, unanimously adopted a *Declaration on the Principles of International Law of Relations of Friendship and Co-operation Between States in Keeping with the Charter of the United Nations*, a United Nations document of outstanding significance and importance, to whose initiation and elaboration our country made its full contribution. Following a Romanian proposal, this declaration includes a provision by which the United Nations General Assembly declares that "the principles of the Charter written into the present declaration represent fundamental principles of international law and therefore calls upon all the states to be animated by these principles in their international conduct and to develop their mutual relations on the basis of rigorous respect for the above-mentioned principles." The principles written into the Declaration must not only be proclaimed and acknowledged; it is imperiously necessary for all the states to observe them in the course of international relations. In his speech at the Jubilee Session of the United Nations General Assembly, President Nicolae Ceaușescu strongly emphasized this fundamental requirement of our time. "We... consider it of primordial importance" he said, "that all States should assume the obligation to found their relationships on fully equal rights, on the mutual observance of national independence and sovereignty, on non-interference in internal affairs and mutual respect. Only if these principles are safeguarded and strictly observed by all States can a sound international collaboration and cooperation be ensured, can international life be sheltered from further convulsions, can full guarantee of security be afforded to each State.. Only collaboration and cooperation among free and independent nations, which should ensure the economic and social progress of each country, can guarantee international peace and security."¹

¹ NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU, *Romania on the Way of Building up the Multilaterally Developed Socialist Society*, Vol. 5, Meridiane Publishing House, Bucharest, pp. 153, 154.

Expressions of the resolve with which Romania is working for the establishment of new inter-State relations based on respect for the rules of international law and justice, of the continuous activity dedicated to this noble goal by President Nicolae Ceaușescu on the occasion of exchanges of visits at the level of Heads of State, are the Treaties of Friendship and Co-operation with Argentina, Costa Rica and Guinea, the Solemn Joint Declarations and the Joint Declarations signed with other States, some of which are printed in this volume. They confirm the principles on which the sides are placing mutual relationships and relations with other states.

These international instruments having the character of solemn pledges and signed by the Heads of States, the highest representatives in matters of external relations, are a new and most significant contribution to the development of diplomacy, to the assertion of contemporary international law. The new character of these treaties and declarations also resides in the fact that they do not include military and political clauses customary in usual accords but, on the contrary, are dedicated to the real cause of promoting friendly relations and co-operation among States in keeping with the Charter of the United Nations.

Moreover, except for certain multilateral instruments such as the Charter of the United Nations, treaties setting up international organizations and certain general conventions and declarations adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, international diplomacy and jurisprudence do not know bilateral instruments of such a general value dedicated to the principles of inter-State relations. In the treaties of friendship and co-operation and the solemn declarations mentioned above, the principles of international law in inter-State relations are the most important part, the very object of the documents.

In the treaties of friendship and co-operation and the solemn joint declarations, the signatories reaffirm their attachment to the aims and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. At the same time, these instruments carry forward and codify, on a bilateral basis, principles of a general compulsory value of international law in the light of new political, economic, social and

cultural realities of contemporary international life. The great political, economic and social transformations as well as the unprecedented progress of the international community in our days lend an increasing importance to these principles, to the need of progressively developing and efficiently applying them in the behaviour of states at the international level. The political changes in international life are leading to the limitation of possibilities for the application of the arbitrary policy of force and dictate and require efforts for the strengthening of international lawfulness in inter-State relations, for the full assertion and observance of new principles and relations between all the states of the world based on really equal rights, for the implementation of the joint obligation of international collaboration and peace. Each treaty of friendship and co-operation and solemn joint declaration concluded by Romania represents an important international political contribution to the implementation of this fundamental requirement in the progress of international life.

What lends distinctive substance to these documents is the fact that they do not limit themselves to the proclamation of principles regarding inter-State relations, but voice the joint determination of the sides to implement them, to place them at the foundation of mutual relations and of their relations with all the other States. They therefore are not merely a formal adhesion to international law, to respect for the law in inter-State relations.

The treaties and declarations concluded by Romania affirm principles and general rules from which the fundamental rights and duties of the States derive; the right of every State to independence, freedom, and sovereignty, from which derives the sovereign right of each State to use its natural wealth and all the other resources in keeping with the national interest; the inalienable right of every people to choose its political, economic and social system in accordance with its own will and interests, in full liberty and without any outside interference; the equal rights of all States, whatever their size, development level and political, economic and social system, and hence the right of each State to participate in the examination and settlement of the international problems concerning it, as well as mutual advantage in

inter-State collaboration in all fields; the right of the States to the inviolability of their borders and of their territorial integrity, and hence the recognition of the fact that any move made by another State against its national unity or its territorial integrity is a violation of international peace and security; the obligation of the States not to intervene in any shape or form and under any pretext in the internal or external affairs of another State; the obligation of all States to solve their international differences solely by peaceful means; the obligation of the States to abstain from any kind of military, political, economic or any other constraint and pressure; the obligation of the States not to resort to the threat of force or the use of force against another State, and therefore the inherent right of every State to legitimate individual and collective defence under the Charter of the United Nations.

Whilst enacting the principles of international relations, the treaties of friendship and co-operation and the solemn declarations also include pledges for the reciprocal collaboration of the sides as well as with other States in the promotion of relations of international friendship and co-operation.

With a view to responding to the common aspirations of the peoples for peace, rapprochement and understanding, the sides oblige themselves to develop inter-State relations of friendship, mutual esteem, good neighbourliness and co-operation in the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural fields.

At the same time, determined to join forces in order to consolidate peace and security in Europe and throughout the world, they proclaim their common determination to develop relations of friendship and collaboration, to work for efficient disarmament measures, to actively participate, alone or together with other States, in building security in Europe and in other regions of the world, to encourage a climate of détente and to strengthen peace, understanding and friendly co-operation on the Continent and throughout the world, to co-operate in their efforts undertaken to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the defence of the independence and sovereignty of all the States and of the inalienable right of every people to decide its fate by

itself, in the consolidation of peace and international security and in the stimulation of inter-State co-operation in keeping with the standards of international law.

Dedicated to the creative work of building the many-sidedly developed socialist society, the Romanian people manifests a lofty spirit of responsibility for peace — its deep aspiration, an objective requirement for the implementation of its programme for continuous economic and social development. This aspiration is expressed by Romania's entire external policy.

In our time, characterized by deep-going economic, social and national transformations, by essential and unprecedented changes in the life of the peoples and in the comity of nations, Romania aims at actively integrating with and contributing her initiatives to the forces which campaign internationally for mankind's peace and progress.

This dynamic concept derives from the thorough and scientific analysis the Romanian Communist Party has made of the complex phenomena and of the continuous changes in international affairs so as to reach the correct conclusions required for a principled, efficient and constructive activity in Europe and the world.

The external policy of the Socialist Republic of Romania is indissolubly linked to her internal policy, being part and parcel of the political line and the general activity dedicated to the building of the new social system. The fundamental directions and goals and the principles underlying the entire international activity of Romania are objectively determined by the socialist essence of the social and political system fully and definitely established in Romania; they have their source in the essence and forms of the policy promoted by the Romanian Communist Party at home.

As pointed out by Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, "the activity of building up the multilaterally developed socialist society is taking place under ever more complex international conditions. Starting from the dialectical unity between the national and the international tasks, we must steadily keep in view both the internal

and the external conditions in working out the general political line of the Party and State."¹

The full unity between Socialist Romania's home and foreign policies is one of the main sources of the outstanding successes won by the Romanian people in the building of the new society and in her international assertion as an active promoter of socialism, progress and peace.

Romania's external policy faithfully expresses the vital aspirations and hopes of the inhabitants of this country, the national interests of Romania and of socialist construction; it is a profoundly popular and national policy.

At the same time, this policy is profoundly internationalist; it responds to the new course in inter-state relations, to the major requirements of contemporary social development, to the general interests of socialism, of the peoples' struggle for peace, liberty and social progress.

Rooted in the commitment for the implementation of the programme for the construction of the many-sidedly developed socialist society, the major principles and objectives of Romania's foreign policy, like the entire international activity of the Party and the State, do not have a transient character, limited or determined by certain momentary circumstances or interests. On the contrary, in the view of the Romanian Communist Party, of Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, external policy and activity are integral and inseparable components of the building of socialism and communism.

True to her belief in peace and co-operation, and deeply convinced that normal international life can develop only on the basis of peaceful collaboration between the nations of the world, Romania is continuously expanding her links of cooperation with all the States and developing a fruitful and continuously widening collaboration with the other peoples of the world.

¹ NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU, *Romania on the Way of Building up the Multilaterally Developed Socialist Society*, Vol. 7, Meridiane Publishing House, Bucharest, 1973, pp. 511—512.

In this setting, the Romanian State consistently promotes broad and multilateral relations of friendship and fraternal alliance with the countries belonging to the world socialist system on the basis of socialist internationalism, of the principles and norms of international law, doing everything in its power for the assertion of new, qualitatively higher relations between the socialist countries; special importance is attached to the intensification on the relations of economic collaboration with these States, which account for some 50 per cent of our overall commercial exchanges. The intensification of collaboration with all the socialist States, the development of economic co-operation with the CMEA member-States in various forms — bilateral as well as within the framework of the Complex Programme — contribute to the more rapid progress of these States, to the strengthening of each socialist country, to the approximation and equalization of their development levels, and implicitly to the growth in the prestige and authority of socialism.

A developing country herself, Romania continuously expands and amplifies her links with the new States which have set out on the road of their independent assertion in Asia, Africa and Latin America; she understands and backs their efforts directed towards the overcoming of their economic and social backwardness, the assertion of the sovereign right of each country to use its natural resources, the establishment of a new economic order, towards their fullest and most active participation and assertion in international affairs without any kind of discrimination. The Romanian State understands to do everything it can to make its relations with the developing countries an example of new, fruitful and efficient relations of collaboration and of mutual assistance in the struggle for the complete abolition of colonialism and its aftermath, for the elimination of the imperialist policy of domination and dictate.

In the spirit of her own traditions of struggle for liberty and justice, Romania resolutely opposes every form of colonialism and neo-colonialism, of foreign domination; she firmly upholds the right of the peoples to self-determination and independent existence. Within all international organizations and on all occasions, the Romanian people does not believe in and rejects racism

and chauvinism, demands the full, rapid and total application of the *Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples* — A/Res/1514 (XV); it vigorously condemns racism and every type of racial discrimination, *apartheid*, as well as every action contrary to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man. This country permanently demonstrates her solidarity with the national liberation movements, to whom she has granted and continues to grant multilateral political, diplomatic and material assistance.

In the spirit of peaceful coexistence between States having different social systems, of collaboration between all the nations and peoples of the world, Socialist Romania co-operates more and more widely with all the other States, asserting herself as an active partner in the international exchange of material and spiritual assets.

The Romanian State uses the setting offered by a great variety of international organizations to contribute to the settlement of major problems of mankind. This is demonstrated, *inter alia*, by Romania's membership of the United Nations Organization and of all its specialized agencies, of 45 governmental organizations and of more than 500 non-governmental organizations. Romania's adhesion to the comity of nations appears in an even clearer light if one remembers that in 1947 this country did not belong to the United Nations and participated in only three of the UN specialized agencies, and in a very small number of international organizations. Since joining the United Nations, Romania has been represented at all the great gatherings convened and sponsored by the United Nations, and has successfully endeavoured to raising problems interesting the majority of participants, backing the constructive ideas, proposals and actions put forward in those bodies and actively participating in the discussion and adoption of decisions.

The intensification and continuous expansion of the relations of co-operation in the exchange of material and spiritual assets between countries and peoples is one of the decisive factors in the creation and consolidation of the conditions and international climate required for and favourable to the solution of the great problems of the world today. Better mutual knowledge and rapproche-

ment between the States thus serve the cause and the fundamental interests of peace and security. The many-sided actions of Romania focussing on the maintenance of peace spotlight the Romanian people's traditional spirit of justice and equity, the high responsibility of the leaders of the Party and our State for the profound interests and aspirations of the nation, for the faith of the present and future generations. Socialist Romania always proceeds from the postulate that the national interests of her people and the fulfilment of the hopes of all the peoples for a free life and social progress require the establishment of a lasting peace, the exclusion of war from the life of mankind and the carrying out of disarmament, and in the first place of nuclear disarmament. Peace and international security demand the abolition of the world's division into military blocs, pacts and alliances, the construction of regional systems of security and co-operation, the bridging of economic gaps and the elimination of underdevelopment, and the solution of inter-State differences and divergencies by negotiation, by exclusively peaceful means.

Romania's external policy has contributed to all these main directions with initiatives and actions of its own.

Concerned about the huge proportions of the arms race and its particularly serious implications for all the peoples of the world, Romania initiated in 1970 the inclusion on the agenda of the UN General Assembly of an item on the *Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and Its Extremely Harmful Effects on World Peace and Security* — A/Res/2667 (XXV); it was for the first time that the members of the United Nations became directly and broadly acquainted with the strong impact of the arms race on the life of the peoples, on the very existence and future of the new generations.

Romania's active and relevant participation in the disarmament negotiations is illustrated by the attitudes this country has taken in the Geneva Disarmament Committee, by the contribution it has made during the negotiations concerning the nuclear weapons non-proliferation treaty, by the still topical Romanian proposal for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

The Romanian Government — having examined the critical situation at the disarmament negotiations, the very small results obtained after a long period of negotiation during which, instead of being reduced, weapons have continuously escalated as to type, quantity and quality — has firmly and repeatedly intervened to considerably amplify the efforts for disarmament and see them finalized in concrete results: a ban on nuclear weapons, their reduction and their elimination from the military arsenals of the States, practical measures for an end to the arms race, for disarmament.

Defining the essential priority task in disarmament at the present stage, the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party has said that "it is imperiously necessary to arrive at concrete measures to obtain real disarmament, and in the first place nuclear disarmament, to start with a reduction of the troops, the dismantling of foreign bases and military blocs, the reduction of the arms budgets so that the means now set aside for arms could be used to an increasing degree for the economic and social development of the States, for the raising of the peoples' welfare and at the same time for mankind's liberation from the threat of a new destructive war." It is easy to see what huge progress the entire world, including the developed countries, would record if the more than 240,000 million dollars annually spent for military purposes were to be invested in peaceful production.

The attitudes and the practical contributions made by Romania to the solution of international conflicts are well known. There is no problem of general interest in the world on which the Romanian State has not taken an attitude and sustained action to eliminate the seats of tension and conflict, to find solutions responding to the need of promoting a climate of détente and peace. This is eloquently demonstrated by Romania's efforts for an end to the war in Vietnam, for the finding of a political solution and the peaceful settlement of the conflicts in the Indochinese Peninsula, by the principled desire to find negotiated solutions for the establishment of peace and collaboration in the Middle East.

In its actions, the Romanian State proceeds from the concept that world peace is indivisible. This clearly

means that the responsibility for the establishment of peace rests on the shoulders of all the States of the world and has to be their common aim and achievement. Therefore, whilst recognizing the role and responsibility of the big powers in the solution of the great problems facing mankind, a role of the greatest significance has to be played by the small and medium States; lasting solutions always have to be the emanation of the will of all the States in a consensus that has to take into consideration the interests and will of each nation.

These great problems of the world also include the maintenance and, what is more, the growth in the gaps between the underdeveloped countries — the great majority of the world's States — and the economically advanced countries. To permit the perpetuation of this situation, which represents a serious source of conflict and tension in the world, means to maintain inequity in international relations, to condemn more than two thirds of the world population to misery, ignorance and disease. The efforts made by our State for the continuous improvement of the life of the Romanian people, its consistent actions with a view to reducing the gaps in the development of the various zones of the world and its support for the efforts made by the lagging countries determined the choice that Romania should host one of the biggest international gatherings known so far — the World Population Conference.

What could be more lofty in a home and foreign policy than clarifying the agitated currents of the present time, to leave a better and juster world to the future generations? Romania was the first nation in the world which proposed at the United Nations the adoption of a *Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding Between Peoples* — A/Res/2037 (XX), a first step towards the harmonization of the concepts and actions of States as regards the education of new generations capable of understanding the march of time and of efficiently collaborating whilst maintaining their beliefs.

The two world wars fought during this century and other, smaller European conflicts drew Romania into their vortex, wrought destruction on her territory and inflicted immense human and material losses. These

historical facts by themselves are powerful motives for Romania, alongside of the European countries, to be a particularly firm and active promoter working for the establishment of relations on the Continent that would inaugurate a new era, characterized by mutual trust, rapprochement and wide cooperation. Hence Romania's constant preoccupation to permanently participate in the implementation of the noble, practical and vital aim of building European security, part and parcel of international security. The achievement of security in Europe would also have an especially positive influence on détente between the States on all the continents, and the results obtained so far at Helsinki and Geneva are demonstrating this.

In this context it is worth recalling that as far back as 1960, when certain political circles considered this as a theoretical element, Romania proposed at the United Nations the discussion of the promotion of good-neighbourly relations between European states having different social and political systems. The years since then have fully confirmed that the Romanian proposal spotlighted an objective necessity and a real factor which had begun to make its way in a Europe still subjected to the rigidity and the confrontations of the cold war.

Thinking and acting realistically and courageously, Romania formulated a concept of its own regarding European security. In June 1970, Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu declared: "European security claims, upon our opinion, a system of firm engagements made by all States, as well as some concrete measures able to do away with force and threatening in inter-State relations, able to offer full guarantees to the States that they are fully protected against any aggressive act; such a system should necessarily ensure the peaceful, unhindered development of each and every nation, in compliance with its own wish and will, in a climate of mutual respect for national sovereignty and independence, of non-interference in internal affairs, of full equal rights for all the States and peoples."¹

¹ NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU, *Romania on the Way of Building up the Multilaterally Developed Socialist Society*, Vol. 4, Meridiane Publishing House, Bucharest, 1970, p. 869.

In our view, this concept represents an altogether new element in the theory and practice of European relations, comprising as it does a desire based on objective conditions and needs, a practical programme of action, as well as the final aim of the structure. Confirming — the direct relations between the-expression of the will of the states, included in juridically appropriate forms, and the practical effort for the gradual but permanent building of European security, the Romanian concept on European security and collaboration appears as a system made up of a set of pledges given by the states, written into bilateral and multilateral conventions, of concrete measures for the practical application of these pledges, of guarantees given and assumed by each state to secure the lasting and efficient nature of the system, guarantees based on profound mutual trust and on a steadily widening cooperation.

International practice and our own experience have convinced us that the States have to do more in order to render the United Nations Organization an international forum capable of responding to the hopes of the peoples, an instrument of world peace and cooperation.

Setting out from these theses formulated by the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party held in 1972, the Romanian Government asked for the inclusion on the agenda of the 27th Session of the UN General Assembly of an item on the *Strengthening of the Role of the United Nations with Regard to the Maintenance and Consolidation of International Peace and Security, the Development of Co-operation Among all the Nations, and the Promotion of the Rules of International Law in Relations Between States* — A/Res/2925 (XXVII).

The strengthening of the Organization, its universalization, the efficiency and authority of the United Nations depend on the sum total of the will manifested by the member States. This highlights the obligation of the members to carry out the provisions of the Charter, to include in their current and long-term concerns, at the level of world politics, the building of the Organization as a safe instrument of world order and co-operation, accepted by all the States, respected, appreciated and supported by them, and capable of defending the interests of mankind.

The efficiency of the pledges assumed through Treaties of Friendship and Co-operation, Solemn Joint Declarations and Joint Declarations is strengthened by the consultations the sides undertake to have among them in order to ensure the application of the provisions of these important documents.

In the present conditions, in which great changes are occurring in the contemporary world, the importance of the Treaties of Friendship and Co-operation, Solemn Joint Declarations and Joint Declarations concluded by the Socialist Republic of Romania — considered the seat of a new doctrine in international life — goes beyond the setting of bilateral relations and assumes the value of a generally valid example, helping to promote the course toward collaboration and détente in the world for the triumph of lawfulness, of co-operation and friendship among peoples, of peace throughout the world.

GEORGE MACOVESCU
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Socialist Republic of
Romania

I
TREATIES

**TREATY
OF FRIENDSHIP AND CO-OPERATION
BETWEEN
THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA
AND THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA**

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Costa Rica, taking into account the relations of friendship between the two countries and the linguistic and cultural affinities between their peoples,

Prompted by the common desire to realize the aspirations of the Costa Rican and Romanian peoples for closer relations and understanding and to develop in the future as well friendly relations, esteem and co-operation between the two States, and to promote the expansion of contacts which will be conducive to the development of peaceful co-operation between their peoples on the enduring basis of respect for the principles and rules of international law and justice,

Desiring to increase the participation of the two countries in furthering the cause of peace and security in Europe, Latin America and in the world, and contributing to the development of co-operation among all States,

Reaffirming their attachment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which proclaim the determination of peoples to show tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours and to develop friendly relations among all nations,

Taking into consideration the fundamental importance of strengthening international legality and promoting the primacy of law among nations through effective respect, in good faith, in the conduct of States, for the principles and rules of international law and for the rights of and

duties incumbent upon States by virtue of international law,

Emphasizing that the great political, economic and social changes and the scientific progress taking place in the modern world give increasing importance to the new principles of international law and the need to implement them more effectively in relations between States,

Aware of the responsibility incumbent upon all States, large, medium and small, irrespective of their level of development or political, economic or social system, to establish a climate of peace and security in the world and to develop friendly relations and co-operation among all countries,

Bearing in mind that all States, without distinction, have the right and the duty to participate in solving the international problems confronting them,

Convinced that respect for the full sovereignty and equality of rights of all States constitutes the enduring basis of international co-operation, security and peace,

Expressing their conviction that international peace is based on respect for the sacred right, of every State to national sovereignty and independence, peace and security and for the inalienable right of each people to decide its own destiny, without any interference, coercion or external pressure,

Reaffirming the right and duty of all States to co-operate in various aspects of international relations,

Convinced of the fundamental responsibility of every State to continue the economic, social and cultural development of its people and to use fully its internal resources, free from any external hindrance,

Aware of the need to increase efforts at the national and international levels to ensure speedier development of the economies of the developing countries and reduce and eliminate the gap between those countries and the developed countries,

Reaffirming the right of all States to independent economic, social and cultural development, as also the right to participate in international co-operation in various fields and to have free access to the benefits of modern science and technology ;

Firmly convinced of the need to establish a just and equitable world economic and social order, based on

strict respect for the economic rights and obligations of States and on collective economic security,

Have decided to conclude the present Treaty and, to this end, the President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania and, the President of the Republic of Costa Rica have agreed as follows :

ARTICLE I

The High Contracting Parties recognize the following principles as the basis of relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Costa Rica :

1. The inalienable right of every people to determine its own destiny and freely to choose and develop its political, economic and social system, in accordance with its own will and its own interests, without any foreign interference ;

2. The sacred right of every State to national existence, freedom, independence and sovereignty ;

3. The sovereign, inalienable and imprescriptible right of every State to make use of its natural wealth and all its other resources in accordance with its national interests, without any external hindrance, including the right of coastal States to dispose, in accordance with the requirements of their economic development, of the marine resources found within the limits of their national jurisdiction and to participate equitably in the exploitation of the territories underlying the ocean and their resources which constitute the common patrimony of mankind ;

4. The full equality of rights of all States, irrespective of their size, level of development and political, economic or social system ;

5. The right of every State to participate, on terms of full equality, in the consideration and solution of international problems of common interest ;

6. The right of every State to make use of the achievements of modern science and technology ;

7. The right of all States to reciprocal benefits from co-operation with each other in all fields ;

8. The right and obligation of States, irrespective of their political and social systems, to co-operate with each other in various fields for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security and promoting

the economic and social progress of all nations, especially the developing countries ;

9. The obligation of States to refrain from intervening, in any way or on any pretext, in the internal or external affairs of any other State ;

10. The obligation of States to respect the inviolability of State boundaries and the territorial integrity of other States and, consequently, the recognition of the fact that any attempt by one State against the national unity and territorial integrity of another State constitutes a violation which is of serious import for international peace and security and, consequently, the duty of States not to recognize any appropriation of territory or advantages obtained by force ;

11. The obligation of States to refrain, in international relations, from any form of coercion of a military, political, economic or other nature and from the threat or use of force, on any pretext, in any circumstances and in any form, against another State ;

12. The inherent right of every State to individual or collective self-defence ;

13. The obligation of States to resolve all their differences exclusively by peaceful means ;

14. The right of every State to peace, the maintenance of peace being a matter of paramount interest to all States ;

15. The obligation of every State to respect the rights enjoyed by other States, in accordance with international law ; the fundamental rights of States are not susceptible to any alteration ;

16. The obligation of every State to fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, which derive from the generally recognized principles and rules of international law, or from the international agreements valid under those principles and rules of international law ;

The High Contracting Parties declare that in their interpretation and application these fundamental principles of international law are interrelated and each principle should be construed in the context of the other principles. They must be strictly observed by all States in their mutual relations and no violation, of whatever

nature, of any of these principles may ever, under any circumstances, be justified.

The High Contracting Parties declare their decision to develop friendly relations and co-operation on the basis of the aforementioned principles with all other States.

ARTICLE II

The High Contracting Parties shall develop and strengthen friendly relations and co-operation between their two States in the political, economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other similar spheres, in accordance with the principles set forth in Article I.

ARTICLE III

The High Contracting Parties shall intensify and expand mutually advantageous economic co-operation between the two States by promoting trade and diversifying the types of goods to be traded between them, eliminating obstacles to trade and improving the methods and legal instruments regulating such exports and strengthening and expanding industrial, technical and scientific co-operation in all fields of mutual interest in order fully to utilize their natural resources.

ARTICLE IV

The High Contracting Parties shall promote the expansion and intensification of exchanges between the two States in the spheres of science, education, culture, the arts and sport.

ARTICLE V

The High Contracting Parties shall develop and strengthen the bonds of friendship between their peoples, through a better mutual understanding of their material and spiritual values and the establishment of closer relations between them by means of co-operation between universities and artistic and cultural institutions, exchanges of scientists, teachers and students, and personalities concerned with the economic, political and social aspects of life, through other ties, and through contacts among the citizens of the two States.

ARTICLE VI

The High Contracting Parties shall co-operate with a view to carrying out effective measures in the field of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, through the establishment of denuclearized zones in various regions of the world together with the firm commitment of the nuclear States not to use atomic weapons against countries in those zones and to respect the denuclearization statutes.

ARTICLE VII

The High Contracting Parties shall co-operate in promoting détente, peace, mutual understanding and co-operation in Europe, Latin America and throughout the world.

ARTICLE VIII

The High Contracting Parties shall work together for the establishment and maintenance of a just and equitable world economic and social order through the establishment of a more rational international division of labour, the promotion of necessary changes in the structure of the world economy, the normalization and development of trade, the intensification of economic co-operation among all States, the consolidation of the economic independence of the developing countries and the strengthening of collective economic security so as to promote the sustained development and expansion of their national economies.

ARTICLE IX

The High Contracting Parties shall co-operate to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of respect for international law in relations among States.

ARTICLE X

In order to ensure the implementation of the provisions of the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties shall deepen and expand consultations with each other,

either through the normal diplomatic channel or through periodic consultations at various levels.

These consultations, which shall not prejudice any other international obligations of the two Parties or other systems of consultation provided for in agreements in force, shall cover matters concerning the development of relations between the two States, international problems of common interest, including those considered by international organizations of which the two States are members, particularly the United Nations, as well as any other matter on which the two Parties consider it would be useful to have an exchange of views.

ARTICLE XI

The High Contracting Parties declare that the obligations provided for in the present Treaty do not violate the obligations of each of the Parties arising from other treaties to which they are parties, or from the rules of international law.

Done in San José, in duplicate, in the Romanian and Spanish languages, both texts being equally authentic, on the fourth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three.

For
the Socialist Republic
of Romania
NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
President of the State Council

GEORGE MACOVESCU
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For
the Republic of Costa Rica
JOSÉ FIGUERES FERRER
President of the Republic

GONZALO J. FACIO
Minister for Foreign Affairs

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Argentine Republic,

Desiring to respond to the aspirations of the Argentine and Romanian peoples for peace, closer relations and understanding, and to develop relations of friendship based on affinities of language and Latin culture and on the enduring basis of respect for the principles and rules of international law and justice ;

Determined to combine their efforts for the establishment of relations of collaboration and co-operation among all States,

Reaffirming their attachment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and their common resolve to contribute to the strengthening of the role of the United Nations for the full achievement of its objectives,

Emphasizing that the great political, economic and social changes and the scientific progress taking place in the modern world give greater importance to the new principles of international law and the need to implement them more effectively in relations between States ; and aware of the responsibility incumbent upon all States, large, medium and small, irrespective of their level of development or political, economic or social and cultural system, to establish a climate of peace and security in the world and to develop friendly relations and co-operation among States,

Maintaining their unswerving solidarity with the struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism,

nialism under any form, and on behalf of national and social liberation,

Taking into consideration the responsibility incumbent upon all States to establish a climate of security and collaboration in the world and to strengthen the bonds of friendship among all countries, without distinction as to their political, economic and social systems or their level of development,

Reaffirming the right of all States to independent economic, social and cultural development, as also the right to participate in international co-operation in various fields and to have free access to the benefits of modern science and technology,

Aware of the need to make greater efforts at the national and international levels to ensure speedier development of the developing countries and to eliminate the growing imbalance between them and the developed countries,

Considering the advantage and necessity of participating actively in the regional co-operation processes aimed at promoting the economic and social development and the independence of peoples,

Have decided to conclude the present Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation and, to that end, His Excellency the President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania and His Excellency the President of the Argentine Republic have agreed as follows :

ARTICLE I

The High Contracting Parties base their relations between themselves and their relations with other States on the rules of international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and, consequently, on :

1. The inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own destinies and freely to choose and develop their political, economic and social systems, without any outside interference, pressure or coercion.

2. The right of every State to existence, to national, political and economic sovereignty and independence and to social justice.

3. The imprescriptible and inalienable right of States to exploit their natural resources.

4. The right of coastal States exclusively to dispose of the marine resources found within the limits of their national jurisdiction and to participate equitably in the exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed and the ocean floor and the resources thereof beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, which constitute the common patrimony of mankind.

5. The obligation of all States to respect and preserve the environment and to collaborate effectively in establishing international rules the preservation and harmonious exploitation of the natural resources shared by two or more countries, and the obligation to co-operate between themselves by means of mutual information and prior consultation; in the framework of their normal relations, in respect of the utilization of such shared natural resources.

6. The equality of rights of all States and, consequently, the right of every State to participate in the consideration and settlement of international problems that affect them.

7. The right of every State to secure the benefits of modern science and technology.

8. The right of States to reciprocal benefits from co-operation with each other.

9. The right and obligation of States, irrespective of their political and social systems, to co-operate with each other in various fields for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security and promoting the economic and social progress of all nations, especially the developing countries.

10. The right of States to political, economic and social development and to the enjoyment of the benefits derived therefrom, bearing in mind that such development should be based on respect for the interests of their own peoples and the dignity and worth of the human person.

11. The obligation of States to refrain from intervening, in any way or on any pretext, in the internal or external affairs of any other State.

12. The obligation of States to respect the inviolability of State boundaries and the territorial integrity of other States and, consequently, the recognition of the fact that any attempt by one State against the national

unity and territorial integrity of another State constitutes a violation which is of serious import for international peace and security and, consequently, the duty of States not to recognize any appropriation of territory or advantages obtained by force.

13. The obligation of States to refrain, in international relations, from any form of coercion of a military, political, economic or other nature and from the threat or use of force, on any pretext, in any circumstances and in any form, against another State.

14. The inherent right of every State to individual or collective self-defence.

15. The obligation of States to resolve international disputes by peaceful means.

16. The obligation of every State to fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations or derived from the generally recognized principles and rules of international law, of from the international agreements in force under those principles or rules of international law.

The High Contracting Parties declare that these fundamental principles of international law are closely inter-related and that, in their interpretation, each principle should be construed in the context of the other principles.

These principles must be strictly observed by all States in their mutual relations and no violation of them may ever, under any circumstances, be justified.

The High Contracting Parties declare their decision to develop friendly relations and co-operation on the basis of the aforementioned principles with all other States.

ARTICLE II

The High Contracting Parties shall develop and strengthen friendly relations and co-operation between their two States, and shall expand and deepen those relations in all spheres of common interest by developing at various levels mutually advantageous co-operation in the economic, commercial, industrial, cultural, scientific and technical fields, and shall promote closer relations between the two peoples by all appropriate means.

ARTICLE III

The High Contracting Parties shall strengthen relations of friendship and co-operation with all States on the basis of the principles set forth above and, in particular, shall work especially for the progress of all developing countries.

ARTICLE IV

The High Contracting Parties shall co-operate in promoting détente, peace, mutual understanding and co-operation in Europe, Latin America and throughout the world.

ARTICLE V

The High Contracting Parties consider that all States have the right to participate, on terms of full equality, in the efforts to solve the problems of disarmament. The agreements and measures in this field must equally take into account the peace and security of all peoples and establish an equilibrium of rights and obligations among all States. They also undertake to continue to give their full support and to collaborate with each other in order to achieve agreements and effective measures in the field of disarmament, under effective international control, with special emphasis on nuclear disarmament.

ARTICLE VI

The High Contracting Parties shall work together to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations among States.

ARTICLE VII

In order to ensure the implementation of the provisions of the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties shall intensify and expand consultations with each other, either through the diplomatic channel or through periodic meetings at various levels. These consultations shall not violate any other international obligations of the

Parties or other systems of consultation provided for in agreements in force and shall cover matters concerning the development of relations between the two States, international problems of common interest, including those considered by international organizations of which the two States are members, particularly the United Nations, as well as any other matter on which the two Parties consider an exchange of views useful.

ARTICLE VIII

The High Contracting Parties declare that the obligations provided for in the present Treaty do not violate the obligations of each of the Parties arising from other treaties to which they are parties, or from the general rules of international law.

ARTICLE IX

The present Treaty shall enter into force at the time of its signature and shall be submitted to the constitutional procedure in force in the two States.

Done in the city of Buenos Aires, the capital of the Argentine Republic, in two original copies, in the Spanish and Romanian languages, both texts being equally authentic, on the eighth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-four.

For
the Socialist Republic
of Romania
NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
President of the State Council

GEORGE MACOVESCU
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For
the Argentine Republic
JUAN DOMINGO PERON
President of the Nation
ALBERTO JUAN VIGNES
Minister for Foreign Affairs
and Worship

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Guinea,

Considering the relationship of mutual esteem and friendship existing between the two countries and the two peoples ;

Inspired by a common desire to further expand the friendly relations, mutual understanding and active co-operation between them on the basis of respect for the principles and rules of international law and justice ;

Desiring to increase the contribution of the countries to the cause of progress, justice, and international peace and security, and to the development of international co-operation on the basis of justice and democratic progress ;

Reaffirming their attachment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which proclaim, in particular, the right of peoples to self-determination ;

Considering the fundamental importance of strengthening international legality and the primacy of law among nations by the manifestation in the conduct of States of effective and sincere respect for the principles and rules of international law, the law of peoples, the rights of States and the duties incumbent upon States under international law ;

Considering the importance of the new principles of international law and the need to implement them efficiently in inter-State relations, having regard to the great political, economic and social transformations which the world is undergoing, as well as modern technological and scientific progress ;

Conscious of the responsibility incumbent upon all States, large, medium-size and small, irrespective of their level of development or their political, economic or social systems, to help to create a climate of justice, peace and security in the world and to do so on the basis of strict respect for the rights of peoples ;

Mindful of the right and duty of all States, without discrimination, to participate in the solution of the international problems which are of concern to them ;

Convinced that respect for the absolute sovereignty and equality of rights of all peoples and all States constitutes the solid foundation of co-operation, security and international peace in justice ;

Convinced that international peace is based on respect for the sacred right of every State to sovereignty and national independence and to peace and security and respect for the inalienable right of every people freely to decide its own destiny, without outside interference, constraint or pressure ;

Underscoring the imperative necessity for the strict implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960, and condemning any action which could impede the implementation of that Declaration ;

Affirming their steadfast determination to strengthen their contribution to the struggle for the complete and definitive liquidation of colonialism and neo-colonialism in all their forms, as well as the liquidation of the policy of *apartheid* and discrimination of any kind ;

Convinced of the fundamental responsibility incumbent upon every State to promote the economic, social and cultural development of its people and to mobilize all its internal resources to that end, without any outside interference ;

Aware of the need to make greater efforts at the national and international levels to ensure speedier development of the economies of the developing countries with a view to eliminating the gap between them and the developed countries,

Aware of the need to observe and ensure the observance of strict rules of justice in international trade and

to put an end to the practice of unequal trade between States ;

Reaffirming the right of all States to independent development in all fields, political, economic, cultural, social and diplomatic and in the field of national defence, and the right to participate in international co-operation in various fields and to have free access to the benefits of modern science and technology ;

Firmly convinced of the need to establish a just and equitable political, economic and social world order, based on strict observance of the rights and duties of States ;

Have decided to conclude this Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation and, to that end, the President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the President of the Republic Guinea have agreed as follows :

ARTICLE I

The High Contracting Parties base their relations between themselves and their relations with other States on the following principles :

1. The inalienable right of all peoples to decide their own destinies and to choose and develop freely their political, economic and social systems, in accordance with their wishes and interests, without any outside interference.

2. The sacred right of every State to existence, liberty, political and economic independence, and sovereignty.

3. The sovereign, inalienable and imprescriptible right of every State to make use of its natural resources and all its other resources in accordance with its national interests, without any foreign interference, and the right of every coastal State to dispose of its marine and submarine resources situated within the limits of its territorial waters as they are recognized by its national jurisdiction and to participate equitably in the exploitation of international submarine territories and their resources which constitute the common patrimony of all mankind.

4. The complete equality of rights of all States, regardless of their size, their level of development and their political, economic and social systems.

5. The right of every State to participate in conditions of complete equality in the consideration and settlement of all international problems of common interest.

6. The right of every State to utilize the applications of modern science and technology.

7. The right of States to reciprocal benefits in their co-operation in all fields.

8. The right and the duty of States, regardless of their social and political systems, to co-operate in various fields for the purpose of maintaining international justice, peace and security and promoting the democratic, economic and social progress of all nations.

9. The obligation of States to refrain from intervening, in any form or under any pretext, in the internal or external affairs of any other State, with strict observance of the right of peoples to their own free development.

10. The obligation of States to respect the inviolability of State frontiers and the territorial integrity of other States and, consequently, the recognition of the fact that any attempt by one State against the national unity or territorial integrity of another State constitutes a serious violation of international peace and security; and consequently, the obligation of States not to recognize conquered territories or special advantages acquired by force.

11. The obligation of States to refrain, in their international relations, from all constraints of a military, political, economic or other nature, and from the threat of force or the use of force, under any pretext, in any circumstance and in any form against any other State.

12. The inherent right of every State to individual or collective self-defence.

13. The obligation of States to resolve all international disputes exclusively by peaceful means.

14. The obligation of every State to observe the rights enjoyed by other States, in conformity with the inalienable right of peoples and international law.

15. The duty of every State to fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations or those deriving from the generally recognized principles and rules of international law,

or from international agreements in force under those principles and rules of international law.

The High Contracting Parties declare that, in their interpretation or application, these fundamental principles of international law are directly related and that each principle must be interpreted in the context of the other principles. They must, be strictly observed by all States in their mutual relations and no violation of any of these principles may ever, under any circumstances, be justified.

The High Contracting Parties declare that they have decided to develop on the basis of the aforementioned principles relations of friendship and co-operation with all other States.

ARTICLE II

The High Contracting Parties shall develop and strengthen their relations of friendship, fraternal solidarity and co-operation in the political, economic, technological, scientific, cultural fields and in other similar fields between the two States, in accordance with the principles set forth in Article I.

ARTICLE III

The High Contracting Parties shall intensify and develop mutually advantageous economic co-operation between the two States, by developing commercial exchanges and by diversifying the types of goods that are to be exchanged, by improving the methods and legal instruments governing these exports, by intensifying and diversifying industrial, technical and scientific co-operation in all fields of mutual advantage in order to make full use of their natural resources.

ARTICLE IV

The High Contracting Parties shall create conditions favourable to the diversification and the intensification of exchanges between the two States in the fields of science, education, culture, the arts and sport.

ARTICLE V

The High Contracting Parties shall develop and deepen friendly relations between their peoples by a better mutual understanding of their material and spiritual values, through co-operation between artistic and

cultural institutions, exchanges of men of science, of teachers and students, and of eminent persons of the economic, political and cultural worlds.

ARTICLE VI

The High Contracting Parties shall co-operate to bring into being effective measures in the field of disarmament and primarily of nuclear disarmament. They shall strive for the creation of denuclearized zones in different regions of the world, and for the implementation of the firm undertaking by nuclear States not to have recourse to atomic weapons against the countries participating in such zones and to respect the status of denuclearization.

ARTICLE VII

The High Contracting Parties shall co-operate in promoting détente, peace, mutual understanding and justice in Europe, in Africa and throughout the world.

ARTICLE VIII

The High Contracting Parties shall work by common agreement towards the normalization and development of trade and economic co-operation between all States, the strengthening of the economic independence of developing countries and the strengthening of the economic security of each State in order to encourage the continuous development of national economies.

ARTICLE IX

The High Contracting Parties shall co-operate with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of respect for international law in relations between States.

They reaffirm their support for and their solidarity with the struggle waged by the States and the peoples of Africa and of other regions of the world for the strengthening of their independence and their unity of action in the achievement of their basic aspirations.

ARTICLE X

In order to ensure the implementation of this Treaty, the High Contracting Parties shall deepen and diversify their consultations either through the normal diplomatic channel, or through periodic consultations at various levels.

These consultations, which shall be without prejudice to other international obligations of the two Parties or to other systems of consultation provided for in agreements in force, shall cover matters concerning the development of relations between the two States, international problems of common interest, including those considered by international organizations of which the two States are members, particularly the United Nations, as well as any other matter on which the two Parties consider an exchange of opinions useful.

ARTICLE XI

The High Contracting Parties declare that the obligations provided for in this Treaty do not violate the obligations of each of the Parties arising from other treaties which they have signed or from the rules of international law.

ARTICLE XII

This Treaty is concluded for an unlimited period, and shall enter into force at the time of its signature and shall be ratified according to the procedure in force in the two States.

Concluded in Conakry, in two copies, in the French and Romanian languages, both texts being equally authentic, on 11 March 1974.

For
the Socialist Republic
of Romania
NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
President of the State Council
of the Socialist Republic
of Romania

GEORGE MACOVESCU
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For
the Republic of Guinea
AHMED SÉKOU TOURÉ
President
of the Republic
of Guinea

FILY CISSOKO
Minister for Foreign Affairs

II DECLARATIONS

**SOLEMN JOINT DECLARATION
OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA
AND THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM**

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of Belgium,

Desiring to respond to the common aspirations of peace, rapprochement and understanding of the Romanian and Belgian peoples, to further develop the traditional relations of friendship, reciprocal esteem, good neighbourliness and co-operation existing between the two States and to make them a fundamental factor of their mutual relations,

Determined to unite their efforts for the promotion of conditions of peace and security in Europe and the world, especially through the strict observance of the principles of international law, through the development of co-operation among all the States and through general and regional disarmament,

Re-affirming their attachment to the aims and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Aware of the responsibility of all the States, big and small, for the establishment of a climate of security and co-operation in the world and for the development of friendly relations among all the countries, whatever their political, economic and social system or level of development,

Mindful that all the States, whatever their size, have the right to participate in the solution of the international problems that concern them,

Also recalling the need for international efforts so that all the States enjoy the right to economic and

social development and have unhindered access to the benefits of modern science and technology,

Expressing their profound belief that international peace and security have to be based on respect for the right of every State to existence, liberty, sovereignty and independence, to peace and security, on the right of every people to freely decide its fate without any outside interference, without any constraint or pressure, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

I. Proclaim their joint determination :

1. to develop and expand their relations of friendship and co-operation especially in the political, economic, technological and scientific fields, in education, culture, the arts and tourism ;

2. to develop reciprocally advantageous economic collaboration in all fields, paying special attention to the expansion of commercial exchanges, especially by promoting the diversification of reciprocal deliveries, the development of acquaintance with the markets and the progressive elimination of obstacles in the way of these exchanges, and through the improvement of the methods and instruments of industrial, technical, scientific and financial co-operation ;

3. to develop reciprocal co-operation with a view to the expansion of exchanges and the improvement of co-operation in education, science, culture and the arts, the mass media — radio, television and the press —, the exchange of technical and scientific information ; they will seek to promote links between the two peoples especially through the exchange of teachers, students, collective and individual travel, youth meetings, co-operation between universities and cultural establishments, exchanges of artists, scientists and sportsmen, as well as through contacts between the citizens of the two countries.

II. Proclaim their joint determination to base relations with one another and with all the other States on the following principles :

1. The right of every State to independence, to liberty and sovereignty, and the obligation of every State to

live in peace, and to maintain good-neighbourly relations with the other States ;

2. The inalienable right of every people to choose its political, economic and social system in accordance with its own will and interests, in full freedom and without any outside interference ;

3. The equality of rights of all the States and therefore the right of every State to participate in the examination and solution of the international problems which concern it ;

4. Refraining from interference in the internal affairs of another State, in any form and for any reason ;

5. The inviolability of State frontiers and territorial integrity and therefore recognition of the fact that any attempt on the part of one State directed against national unity or territorial integrity, constitutes a violation of peace and international security ;

6. The settlement of differences between States exclusively by peaceful means ;

7. Refraining from any kind of military, political, economic and any other constraint ; renunciation of the threat of force and use of force against another State under any pretext. This provision does not affect the natural right of the legitimate individual or collective self-defence of every State in keeping with Art. 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

III. Proclaim their joint determination :

To develop their relations of friendship and co-operation with the States of Europe and of the entire world and to work for the adoption of effective measures for general and regional disarmament ;

To actively participate, each by itself as well as in accord with other States, in the establishment of European security, to encourage the climate of détente and to strengthen understanding and friendly co-operation in Europe, to co-operate in their efforts for the strengthening of the role of the United Nations as a factor called upon to stimulate collaboration between States and to resolve international problems in the interest of the peoples.

IV. With a view to the examination especially of matters concerning the implementation of the provisions of the present Declaration, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of Belgium shall develop consultations with one another at all levels, using the periodical meetings of the ministers of foreign affairs and of their representatives, as well as the usual diplomatic channels.

Concluded in Brussels, on 26 October 1972, in two copies, each in Romanian, French and Dutch, the three being equally authentic.

For
the Socialist Republic
of Romania
NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
President of the State Council

GEORGE MACOVESCU
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For
the Kingdom of Belgium
GASTON EYSKENS
Prime Minister

PIERRE HARMEL
Minister for Foreign Affairs

**SOLEMN JOINT DECLARATION
ON THE PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE RELATIONS
BETWEEN
THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA
AND THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG**

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg,

Considering the relations of mutual esteem and friendship established between the two countries,

Desiring to respond to the aspirations of peace, rapprochement and understanding of the peoples of Romania and Luxembourg to further develop the relations of good neighbourliness and co-operation between the two States on the foundation of the principles and rules of international law,

Reaffirming their attachment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that through the Charter of the United Nations the peoples have proclaimed their desire to live in peace with one another, in a spirit of good neighbourliness, and to develop amicable relations among nations.

Aware of the responsibility resting on all the states for the establishment of a climate of peace and security in the world and for the development of relations of co-operation between all the States, regardless of their political, economic and social system, size or level of development,

Recalling that all the states, big and small, have the right and the obligation to participate in the solution of the international problems concerning them,

Expressing their profound belief that peace and international security have to be based on respect for the sacred right of each State to independence, liberty and

sovereignty, for the right of each people to decide its fate by itself, without any outside interference, without any constraint and pressure.

Affirming the right of all states to take part in international co-operation in all fields and to have unhampered access to the gains of modern science and technology,

I. The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg declare that their bilateral relations are based on the observance of the rules of international law, of the United Nations Charter and of the rights and obligations each of the two states has assumed and shall assume in the framework of the international agreements to which it is a signatory.

They declare that the fundamental principles formulated in the present Declaration do not affect their above-mentioned rights and obligations.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg solemnly proclaim their determination to base their mutual relations and their relations with all the other States on the following principles:

1. The right of each State to independence, to liberty and sovereignty, and the obligation of each State to live in peace and to entertain good-neighbourly relations with the other States.

2. The inalienable right of each people to choose its political, economic and social system in accordance with its own will and interests, in full freedom and without any foreign interference.

3. The equal rights of all States and, therefore, the right of each State to participate in the examination and solution of the international problems concerning it.

4. Refraining from interference in the domestic affairs of another State, in any form and for any reason.

5. The inviolability of State frontiers and territorial integrity and, hence, recognition of the fact that any attempt by another State directed against national unity and territorial integrity constitutes a violation of international peace and security.

6. The solution of differences between States exclusively by peaceful means.

7. Renunciation of any kind of military, political, economic or any other constraints; renunciation of the threat of force or the use of force against another State under any pretext. This does not affect the inherent right of legitimate individual or collective self-defence of each State, in accordance with Art. 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

II. The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg proclaim their common determination:

1. To develop and expand their relations of friendship and co-operation in the political, economic, technological, scientific, tourist, cultural, artistic and human fields and to make this the foundation of their mutual relations;

2. To develop, whilst observing the rights and obligations mentioned in Chapter I, mutually advantageous economic co-operation, paying special attention to the expansion at a growing rate of commercial exchanges, to the progressive elimination of obstacles that might hinder the progress of these exchanges, and to industrial, technological and scientific co-operation;

3. To develop mutual co-operation with a view to the intensification of exchanges in science, culture and the arts, to the improvement of information in all fields, and to promote, through exchanges and various forms of links between the two peoples, a better mutual acquaintance and rapprochement between the citizens of Romania and Luxemburg.

III. The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg proclaim their common determination:

To develop their relations of friendship and co-operation with the States of Europe and of the entire world, and to work for the adoption of effective measures of disarmament;

To actively participate by themselves as well as in accord with all the other States concerned in the establishment of security in Europe, in accordance with the principles in Chapter I of the present Declaration;

To co-operate in their efforts with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of peace and international security, to the eco-

nomic and social progress of all the peoples and to the solution of differences between States by exclusively peaceful means.

IV. With a view to the implementation of the stipulations of the present Declaration, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg will develop consultations between them at all levels, especially through periodical meetings of the ministers of foreign affairs, through the use of the usual diplomatic channels and through exchange of visits and periodical meetings of their representatives.

Concluded in Luxembourg, on 28 October 1972, in two copies, each in Romanian and French, both texts being equally authentic.

For
the Socialist Republic
of Romania
NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
President of the State Council

GEORGE MACOVESCU
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For
the Grand Duchy
of Luxembourg
PIERRE WERNER
Minister of State
Chairman of the Government

GASTON THORN
Minister for Foreign Affairs

**SOLEMN JOINT DECLARATION
OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA
AND THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN**

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan,

Taking into consideration the relations of mutual esteem and friendship between the two countries and desiring to develop further relations of friendship and co-operation between their peoples on the basis of the principles of international law and justice,

Wishing to strengthen the contribution of the two countries to the cause of international peace and security and the development of co-operation among all states,

Reaffirming their adherence to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of the responsibility devolving on all States, small and large, for the establishment of a climate of security and co-operation in the world and for the development of friendly relations among all countries, irrespective of their size and political, economic or social system,

Recalling that all States, without discrimination, have the right and duty to participate in the settlement of international issues of mutual interest,

Expressing their confidence that international peace rests on the observance of the sacred right of each State to sovereignty and independence, to peace and security and the inalienable right of each people to decide its own fate, without any outside interference, coercion or pressure.

Determined to contribute towards general efforts for promoting conditions of peace and security in Asia, Eu-

rope and the world and for developing friendly relations among nations.

Realising the necessity for greater efforts at the national and international levels to ensure faster progress of developing countries in order to bridge the gulf between them and the developed countries,

Asserting the right of all States to mutual co-operation in various fields and to have free access to the achievements of modern science and technology,

I. Declare their common determination:

To broaden and deepen their relations of friendship and cooperation in the political, economic, technological, scientific and cultural fields,

To develop a mutually advantageous economic co-operation attaching particular attention to the increase of trade exchanges.

To facilitate exchanges in the fields of science, education and culture and to promote better understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

II. Declare their common determination to base their bilateral as well as their relations with all other States on the following principles :

1. The inalienable right of each people to self-determination and to choose their own political, economic, and social system in accordance with their own will and interests without external interference.

2. The sacred right of each State to freedom, national independence and sovereignty.

3. The inherent right of each sovereign State to make use of its natural wealth and all other resources in keeping with its own interests.

4. The equality of rights of all States, irrespective of size and political and economic system.

5. The right of each State to participate on an equal footing in the settlement of international issues of concern to it.

6. Mutual advantage within the framework of inter-State co-operation in all fields.

7. The right and duty of States, irrespective of their social and political systems, to co-operate with each other in various fields with a view to maintaining peace

and security and the economic and social progress of all nations.

8. Non-interference, in any way and under any pretext, in the internal or external affairs of other States.

9. Respect for the inviolability of State frontiers and the territorial integrity of States.

10. The obligation of States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force under any pretext or circumstances against any State.

11. The inherent right of each State to individual or collective self-defence.

12. Settlement of all disputes between States by peaceful means.

III. They declare their common determination :

To develop relations of friendship and co-operation with all States and to act so that effective steps be taken in the field of disarmament and to promote détente, peace, good understanding and co-operation in Asia, Europe and the world, and

To co-operate in strengthening the role of the United Nations as an instrument to stimulate co-operation among States in accordance with the rules of international law and to promote the settlement of international issues, in the interest of world peace and security.

IV. With a view to ensuring the implementation of the provisions of the present Declaration, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan will have consultations through periodic meetings at appropriate levels.

The present Declaration was drawn up in Rawalpindi on January 9, 1973, in two copies, each in the Romanian and English languages, the two versions having equal force.

For
the Socialist Republic
of Romania
NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
President of the State Council
of the Socialist Republic
of Romania

For
the Islamic Republic
of Pakistan
ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO
President
of the Islamic Republic
of Pakistan

SOLEMN JOINT DECLARATION OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA AND THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan,

Taking into consideration the relations of mutual esteem and friendship between the two countries and desiring to develop further relations of friendship and collaboration between their peoples on the basis of the principles of international law and justice,

Wishing to strengthen the contribution of the two countries to the cause of international peace and security and the development of co-operation among all States,

Reaffirming their adherence to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of the responsibility devolving on all States, small or big, for the establishment of a climate of security and co-operation in the world and for the development of friendly relations among all countries, irrespective of their size and political, economic or social system,

Recalling that all States, without discrimination, have the right and duty to participate in the settlement of international issues of common interest,

Expressing their deep confidence that international peace and security must be based on the observance of the sacred right of each State to existence, freedom, sovereignty and independence, to peace and security, and of the inalienable right of each people to decide its own fate freely, without any outside interference, coercion or pressure,

Determined to support further politically, materially and morally the countries which stepped upon the road of their independent development and the national liberation movements,

Underlining the need for implementing strictly the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960, and condemning any act liable to prevent the carrying into effect of the said Declaration,

Appreciating the particular importance of the recognition by the United Nations General Assembly, at its twenty-seventh session, of the national liberation movements in the territories under Portuguese domination as the sole legitimate representatives of the respective peoples,

Affirming their firm determination to continue making their contribution to the struggle for the complete liquidation of colonialism and neo-colonialism, in any form, and against the policies of *apartheid* and any racial discrimination,

Determined to contribute actively to the general efforts to guarantee peace and security in Africa, the Middle East, Europe and all over the world, and to the development of relations of friendship and co-operation among all nations.

Aware of the dangers involved in prolonging the present situation in the Middle East and of the need for its quick settlement on the basis of the Security Council resolution of November 1972, which provides for the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Arab occupied territories, according to the principle of inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force, the ensuring of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State in the region and the solving of the problem of the Palestinian people in accordance with their national interest, international law, and the right of each and every people to decide their own destiny,

Being aware, as developing countries, of the necessity for greater efforts at the national and international levels to ensure faster progress for the economies of these countries in order to bridge the gap between them and the developed countries,

Affirming the right of all States to independent economic, social and cultural development as well as their right to participate in the international co-operation in various fields and to have free access to the gains of modern science and technology,

I. Declare their common determination :

to broaden and deepen their relations of friendship and co-operation in the political, economic, technological, scientific and cultural fields ;

to develop a mutually advantageous economic co-operation attaching particular attention to the increase of trade exchanges and to the multiplication of the types of commodities to be mutually exchanged and to improve and extend industrial, technical and scientific co-operation with a view to making full use of their natural resources ;

to facilitate the development of exchanges in the fields of science, education, culture and art and thus promote understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

II. Declare their common determination to base their mutual relations as well as their relations with all other States on the following principles :

1. The inalienable right of each people to decide its own fate and to choose and develop freely its own political, economic and social system in accordance with its own will and interests, without any outside interference.

2. The sacred right of each State to existence, freedom, national independence and sovereignty.

3. The sovereign right of each State to make use of its natural wealth and all other resources in keeping with its own interests.

4. Fully equal rights of all States, irrespective of size, level of development and political, economic and social system.

5. The right of each State to participate on a completely equal footing in the examination and settlement of international issues of common interest.

6. Mutual advantage within the framework of inter-State co-operation in all fields.

7. The right and duty of States, irrespective of their political and social system, to co-operate with each other in various fields with a view to maintaining international peace and security and to favouring the economic and social progress of all nations.

8. Non-interference, in any form and under any pretext, in the internal or external affairs of other States.

9. Observance of the inviolability of State frontiers and the territorial integrity of States and, consequently, recognition of the fact that any attempt made by a State on the national unity and territorial integrity of another State constitutes a serious violation of international peace and security.

10. The obligation of States to refrain in their international relations from any kind of coercion of a military, political, economic or any other nature, and from the threat or the use of force, under any pretext, in any circumstances and in any form, against any State.

11. The inherent right of each State to individual or collective self-defence.

12. Settlement of all disputes between States exclusively by peaceful means.

III. They declare their common determination :

To develop relations of friendship and co-operation with all States on the above principles and to act for the promotion of *détente*, understanding, maintenance of peace in Africa, the Middle East, Europe and all over the world, to act for the cessation of the arms race and the adoption of effective measures conducive to general disarmament — above all the ban and destruction of nuclear weapons — as well as of military disengagement and disarmament, including the withdrawal of troops from the territory of other States, the liquidation of foreign military bases and the abolition of military blocs ;

To co-operate with all other States in strengthening the role of the United Nations in the defence of the independence and sovereignty of all States and of the inalienable right of each people to decide freely its own fate and in the consolidation of international peace and security and in stimulating co-operation among States according to the norms of international law ;

To participate actively in the examination and settlement of the international issues in the interest of general peace and security.

IV. With a view to ensuring the implementation of the provisions of this Declaration, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan will develop consultations between them at appropriate levels.

This Solemn Declaration was adopted in Bucharest on the 6th day of April 1973, in two copies, each in the Romanian and Arabic languages, the two versions having equal force.

For
the Socialist Republic
of Romania

NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
President of the State Council
of the Socialist Republic
of Romania

GEORGE MACOVESCU
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For
the Democratic Republic
of the Sudan
Major General

GAAFAR MOHAMMED
NIMEIRI
President
of the Democratic Republic
of the Sudan

MANSOUR KHALID
Minister for Foreign Affairs

SOLEMN JOINT DECLARATION

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of the Netherlands,

Taking into consideration the favourable evolution of relations between Romania and the Netherlands,

Noting the favourable development of co-operation and exchanges between the two countries in numerous fields,

Wishing to strengthen their traditional ties of friendship and co-operation, to increase the two countries' contribution to the cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world, and to help, develop co-operation among all States,

Reaffirming their attachment to the aims and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which proclaims the peoples' will to live in peace, in a spirit of good-neighbourliness and friendship among all nations claim the peoples' will to live in peace, in a spirit of

Recalling that all States, without discrimination, have the right to take part in the settlement of international issues concerning them,

Mindful of the need to increase national and international efforts in order to ensure faster progress for the developing countries, with a view to eliminating the gap that separates them from the developed nations,

Reaffirming their attachment to the strategy of development as proclaimed by the United Nations,

Convinced that the States should co-operate in the economic, social and cultural fields, as well as in science

and technology, and promote culture and education in the world,

I. Proclaim their common determination :

— to further extend and deepen relations of co-operation in various fields between the two States ;

— to intensify their economic relations to the advantage of both countries ;

— to make the best use of the possibilities existing in the field of trade exchanges and even more to facilitate co-operation in industry, agriculture, science and technology, as well as in the field of culture ;

— to promote rapprochement between their two peoples through co-operation and suitable means.

II. Declare that their mutual relations, as well as those with all other States, are based on the rules of international law and on the Charter of the United Nations ; consequently, they are based on principles such as

1. The right of each State to respect for its sovereignty and independence, and the States' obligation to live at peace with one another, in a spirit of good neighbourliness.

2. Equality of rights for all States.

3. The inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination, to freely choose and develop their own political, social and economic system, in keeping with their will and interests, and without any outside interference.

4. Refraining from the use or threat of force against another State, on any pretext, without prejudice to the natural right to self-defence, individual or collective, of any State, under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

5. Refraining from the threat or use of force in order to violate the existing international frontiers of another State, or as a means of settling international differences, including territorial disputes and matters relating to state frontiers.

6. Non-interference, on any pretext, in matters coming under the national competence of a State ; consequently, any form of interference or any threat against the personality of a State or against its political, economic or cultural elements is contrary to international law.

SOLEMN JOINT DECLARATION

7. Settlement of differences between States solely by peaceful means.

8. The right and duty of States, irrespective of their political, economic and social system, to co-operate in various fields with a view to maintaining and strengthening peace and security and promoting the economic and social progress of all nations.

The basic principles of international law are inter-related in their interpretation and application, and each principle must be construed in the context of the other principles.

III. Declare their common determination :

To co-operate in their efforts to strengthen the important role of the United Nations in the maintenance of peace and international security, in the economic and social progress of all peoples and in settling international disputes solely by peaceful means; in this context, they express their desire to strengthen the Economic and Social Council and the other economic agencies of the United Nations;

To develop relations of friendship and co-operation with all States, to act for adoption of effective measures in the field of security and disarmament, of a nature to consolidate détente, peace, confidence and co-operation in Europe and throughout the world.

IV. Declare their common determination :

to extend and deepen their periodic consultations, both through diplomatic channels and through meetings at all levels.

Done in Amsterdam, on 12 April 1973, in duplicate, each copy in the Romanian and Dutch languages, both being equally valid.

For
the Socialist Republic
of Romania
NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
President of the State Council

GEORGE MACOVESCU
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For
the Kingdom of the Netherlands
B. W. BIESHEUVEL
Prime Minister

W.K.N. SCHMELZER
Minister for Foreign Affairs

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Italian Republic,

Considering the relations of friendship between the two countries and the language and culture affinities between their peoples,

Inspired by a common desire to realize the aspirations for rapprochement and understanding of the Romanian and Italian peoples and to develop, in the future as well, relations of traditional friendship, mutual esteem and co-operation between the two States, to promote broader contacts for developing peaceful co-operation between their peoples, on the solid foundation of respect for the principles and rules of international law,

Wishing to increase the two countries' contribution to the cause of peace and security in Europe and in the world, and to help to develop co-operation among all States,

Reaffirming their attachment to the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations which proclaim the peoples determination to show tolerance and live at peace with one another, in a spirit of good-neighbourliness, and to develop friendly relations among all nations.

Conscious of the responsibility incumbent upon all States, regardless of their size, level of development, and political, economic and social system, to help to create a climate of peace and security in the world and to develop relations of friendship and co-operation between all countries, and recalling that all States, without discrimination, have the right and duty to participate in the

settlement of international issues that are of concern to them,

Convinced that respect for the full sovereignty and equality of rights of all States is the solid foundation of international co-operation, security and peace,

Reaffirming the right and duty of all States to co-operate in various fields of international relations,

Considering the importance of maintaining and strengthening international peace based on freedom, equality, justice and respect for the fundamental rights of man, and of developing friendly relations between States, irrespective of their political, economic and social systems or of their level of development,

Conscious that increased efforts should be made, at the national and international levels, to ensure a more rapid advance of the developing countries and to eliminate the gap between these and the developed countries,

I. Solemnly declare that their mutual relations, and those with all the other States, are based on the rules of international law and on the principles and goals of the Charter of the United Nations; in consequence, they are founded on principles such as,

1. The sacred right of each State to existence, independence, liberty and national sovereignty,

2. Equality of rights of all States and, consequently, the right of each State to take part in examining and settling the international issues concerning it,

3. The inalienable right of all peoples to decide their own fate and freely to choose and develop their political, economic and social system, in accordance with their own will and interests, and without any outside interference, pressure or constraint,

4. Refraining from the threat or use of force against another State, on any pretext whatever, without prejudicing the inherent right to individual or collective self-defence of each State, under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

5. Refraining from the threat or use of force against the political independence of any State, or in order to violate the existing international frontiers of another State, or as a means of settling international differences,

including territorial disputes and matters relative to State frontiers,

6. The States' obligation to settle all their differences exclusively by peaceful means,

7. The right and duty of States, irrespective of their social or political system, to co-operate in various fields for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security and of favouring the economic and social progress of all nations,

8. Non-interference, under any pretext whatever, in affairs coming under the national competence of a State.

These fundamental principles of international law are interrelated in their interpretation and application, and each principle should be construed in the context of the other principles. They must be strictly observed by all States in their mutual relations, and no infringement of one of these principles could ever be justified under any circumstances.

II. Proclaim their common determination :

To broaden and deepen relations of co-operation between the two States in every field of common interest ;

To develop, on multiple and varied levels, mutually advantageous co-operation between the two countries in the economic, commercial, industrial, scientific and technological fields ;

To encourage cultural and educational exchanges ;

To extend and deepen the traditional friendship between the two peoples, the best mutual knowledge of their values, and a rapprochement through co-operation, exchanges in the fields of culture, the arts and information in every field, through other forms of relations, and through contacts between the citizens of the two countries.

Proclaim their common determination :

1. To co-operate with each other and with the other States in strengthening the role of the United Nations, with a view to ensuring observance of the principles and attainment of the goals inscribed in the Charter.

2. To make a greater contribution towards settling international issues in the interest of all peoples, conformably to the principles and norms of international law.

3. To develop relations of friendship and co-operation with all the States, to work for the adoption of effective measures in the field of security and disarmament, of a nature to strengthen détente, peace, confidence and co-operation in Europe and the entire world.

III. Desiring to ensure implementation of the principles and attainment of the goals contained in the present Declaration, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Italian Republic declare their common determination to deepen and extend consultations between them either by diplomatic channels or by periodic consultations at various levels.

These consultations, which shall not prejudice the international obligations of the two Parties or the other systems of consultation stipulated in the agreements in force between them, are to deal with: matters relating to the development of bilateral relations between the two countries; international problems of common interest, including those examined by international organizations of which the two countries are members, and notably by U.N.O.; any other issue about which the two Parties will find it useful to have an exchange of opinions.

Done in Rome, on 22 May 1973, in duplicate, each in the Romanian and Italian languages, the two texts having equal force.

For
the Socialist Republic
of Romania
NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
President of the State Council
GEORGE MACOVESCU
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For
the Italian Republic
GIULIO ANDREOTTI
Chairman of the Council
of Ministers
GIUSEPPE MEDICI
Minister for Foreign Affairs

SOLEMN DECLARATION OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA AND IRAN

Taking into consideration the relations of reciprocal friendship and esteem which exist between the two countries,

Prompted by the common desire to respond to the aspirations of the Romanian and Iranian peoples for peace, *rapprochement* and understanding, and to develop still further the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two States, on the durable bases of the principles and norms of justice and international law,

Wishing to increase the contribution of the two countries to the cause of international peace and security, and to the development of co-operation among all States,

Reaffirming their adherence to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, which proclaim the determination of peoples to live together in peace with one another as good neighbours in perfect understanding, and to develop friendly relations among all nations,

Mindful of the responsibility devolving on all States, whether large or small, with regard to the establishment of a climate of peace and security in the world and the strengthening of relations of friendship and co-operation among all countries, irrespective of their political, economic and social systems or their level of development,

Recalling that all States, without distinction, have the right and duty to participate in the solution of international problems which concern them,

Expressing their deep conviction that international peace and security must be based on the observance of the sacred right of each country to existence, freedom, sovereignty and independence, and to peace and security, and of each people's right to decide its own fate freely, without the slightest external intervention and without any constraint or pressure by foreign Powers,

Determined to work to support the general efforts aimed at promoting peace and security in Europe and Asia and throughout the world and developing friendly relations among nations,

Aware of the need for greater efforts at the national and international levels to ensure faster economic progress for the developing countries and to reduce and eliminate the wide gaps which separate those countries from the developed countries,

Affirming the right of all States to participate in international co-operation and to have free access to the gains of modern science and technology,

I. Declare their common determination :

To broaden and intensify their relations of friendship and co-operation in the political, economic, scientific, technological, cultural, artistic, touristic and human fields ;

To develop economic co-operation in many fields on reciprocally advantageous bases and to increase trade, by favouring means of attaining those ends ;

To facilitate the development of exchanges and co-operation in the fields of education, science, culture and the arts.

II. Declare their common determination to base their mutual relations, as well as their relations with all other States, on the following principles :

1. The inalienable right of each people to choose its own political, economic and social system in accordance with its own will and interests, in complete freedom and without any foreign intervention ;

2. The sacred right of each State to independence, freedom, national sovereignty and peace and the duty of each State to maintain relations of good neighbourhood and good understanding with other States ;

3. The sovereign right of each State to dispose of its natural resources in accordance with its national interests without any foreign constraint or pressure ;

4. The complete equality of rights of all States, irrespective of their size, potential, level of development, and political, economic and social system, and observance of the rights inherent in full sovereignty ;

5. The inalienable right of each States to participate in the examination and solution of international problems of common interest ;

6. Reciprocal advantages in mutual co-operation among States ;

7. The right and duty of States, irrespective of their social and political system, to co-operate with each other in various fields of an international character, with a view to maintaining peace and security in the world and promoting the economic and social progress of all nations, and the unconditional right of all States to participate in international co-operation and to have free access to the gains of modern science and technology on a world-wide basis ;

8. Non-interference, in any form and under any pretext, in the internal or external affairs of another State ;

9. The inviolability of frontiers and the territorial integrity of States and, consequently, recognition of the fact that any attempt made by a State on the national unity or territorial integrity of another State constitutes a breach of international peace and security ;

10. The obligation of States to refrain, in their international relations, from any kind of constraint of a military, political, economic or any other nature, and from the threat or use force against another State, under any pretext, in any circumstances and in any form ;

11. The inherent right of each State to individual and collective self-defence ;

12. Settlement of all disputes between States exclusively by peaceful means.

In their interpretation and application the aforementioned basic principles of international law are inter-related, and each principle should be construed in the context of the other principles ; they should be strictly

observed by all States in their mutual relations and no violation of any of these principles could ever be justified in any circumstances.

III. Declare their common determination :

To develop relations of friendship and co-operation with all States, on the basis of the aforementioned principles ;

To work for the adoption of effective measures in the field of disarmament and for *détente*, peace, understanding and co-operation in Europe and Asia and throughout the world ;

To co-operate with each other and with other States to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the defence of the independence and sovereignty of all States and of the inalienable right of each people to decide its own fate freely, in the consolidation of international peace and security and in stimulating co-operation among States, in accordance with the principles and norms of international law ;

To participate actively in the examination and solution of international problems, in the interest of international peace and security and of co-operation among all the States of the world.

IV. With a view to examining the problems relating to the implementation of the present Declaration, the Socialist Republic of Romania and Iran will develop consultations between them at all levels, through periodic meetings of Ministers for Foreign Affairs or their representatives or through the normal diplomatic channel.

Done at Bucharest, on 4 June 1973, in two copies, each in the Romanian and Persian languages, the two texts having equal force.

For the Socialist Republic
of Romania
NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
President of the State Council

GEORGE MACOVESCU
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For the Empire of Iran
His Imperial Majesty
MOHAMMAD REZA
PAHLAVI ARYAMEHR
Shahanshah of Iran
ABBAS ALI KHALATBARI
Minister for Foreign Affairs

**SOLEMN JOINT DECLARATION
OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA
AND THE REPUBLIC OF THE UPPER VOLTA**

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of the Upper Volta,

Taking into consideration the relations based on reciprocal esteem and friendship which exist between the Romanian people and the people of the Upper Volta,

Wishing to develop still further friendly relations of mutual understanding and co-operation between the two countries, on the basis of international law and justice,

Determined to increase the contribution of the two countries to the cause of peace, progress and international security, and to the development of co-operation among all States,

Reaffirming their adherence to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, which proclaim the desire of peoples to live together in peace as good neighbours and to develop friendly relations among all nations,

Mindful of the responsibility devolving on all States, whether small, of medium size or large, with regard to the establishment of a climate of peace, security and co-operation in the world and the development of relations of friendship among all countries, irrespective of their political, economic and social systems or their level of development,

Recalling that all States, without discrimination, have the right and duty to participate actively in the examination and solution of international problems of common interest,

Reaffirming their complete conviction that international peace and security must be founded on the observance of the sacred right of each State to national existence, freedom, sovereignty and independence, and to peace and security, and on the respect of the inalienable right of every people to decide its own fate freely, without any outside interference, constraint or pressure,

Determined to give, now and in the future, their political, material and moral support to countries committed to achieving economic independence and development, and to the national liberation movements of peoples which are still under foreign domination,

Stressing the need for strict implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1960 [Resolution 1514 (XV)] and resolutely condemning any activity which might impede the implementation of the provisions of that Declaration in their entirety,

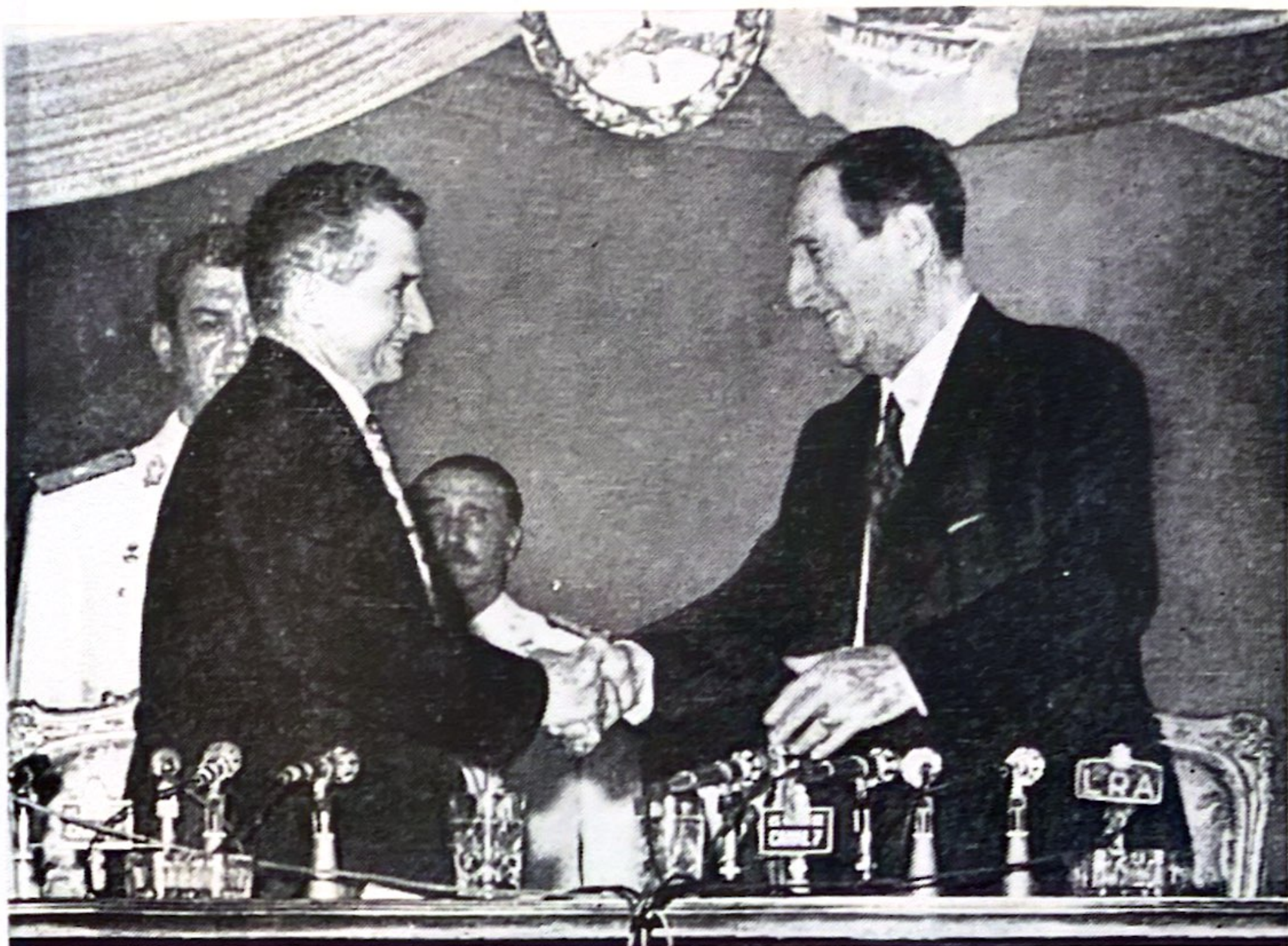
Taking note with satisfaction of the recognition by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its twenty-seventh session of national liberation movements as the sole legitimate representatives of the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination,

Affirming their firm determination, now and in the future, to contribute to the struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism, in whatever form they manifest themselves, and against *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

Determined to contribute actively to the general effort to establish conditions of peace and security in Europe and Africa and throughout the world,

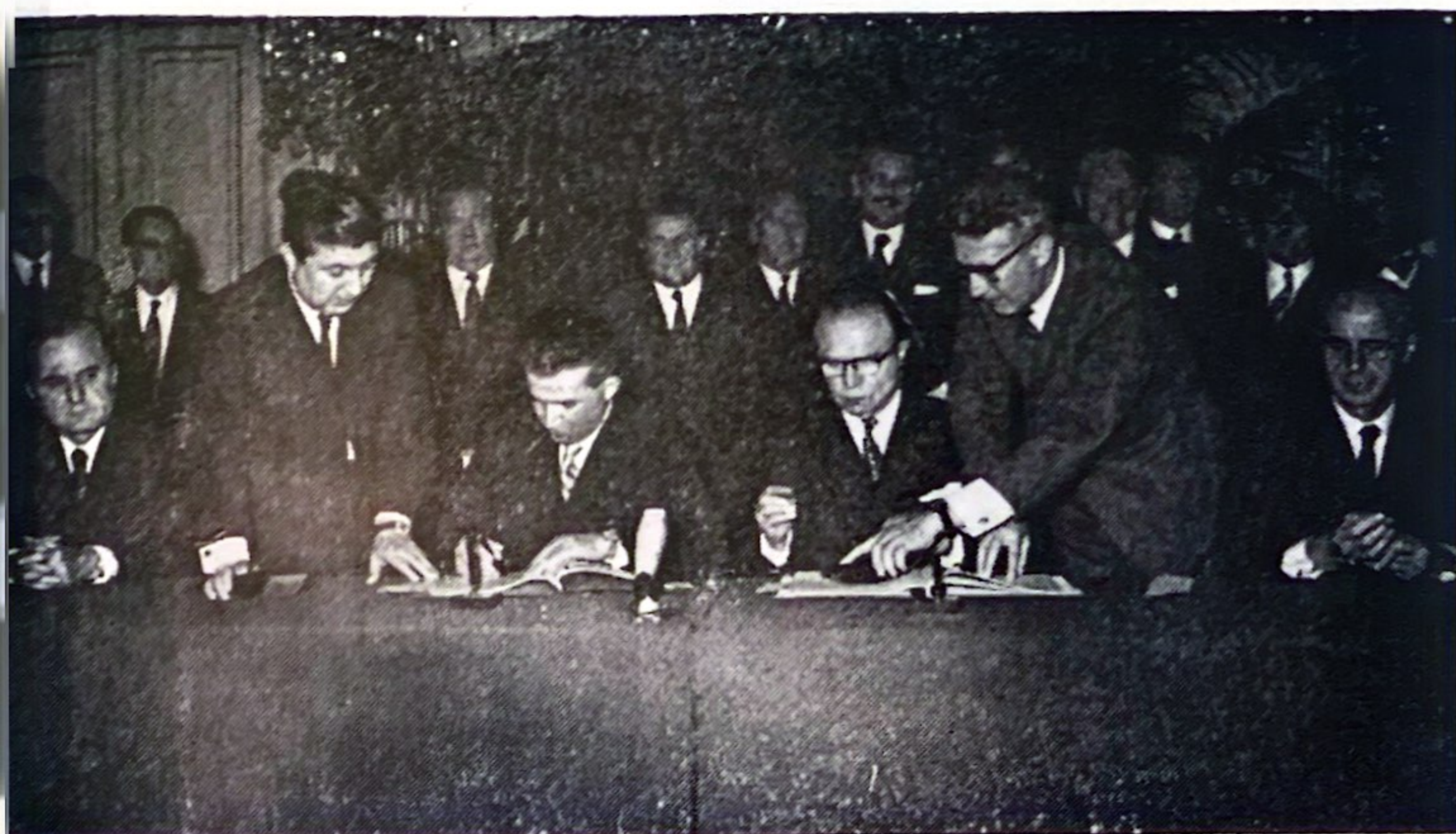
Reaffirming, as developing countries, the sovereign right of each State to utilize its national resources and wealth in accordance with its own interest, and stressing the need to increase the efforts being made, at the national and international levels, to ensure faster economic progress in all developing countries, regardless of their social system or the geographical region to which they belong, in order to eliminate the gap between those countries and developed countries,

Convinced of the need to adopt effective measures to halt the arms race and to promote general disarmament,



After the signing of the Romanian-Argentinean Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation, Presidents Nicolae Ceaușescu and Juan Domingo Peron congratulate each other on the fruitful results of the visit which opened broad prospects of collaboration and co-operation between the two countries and peoples (8 March 1974).

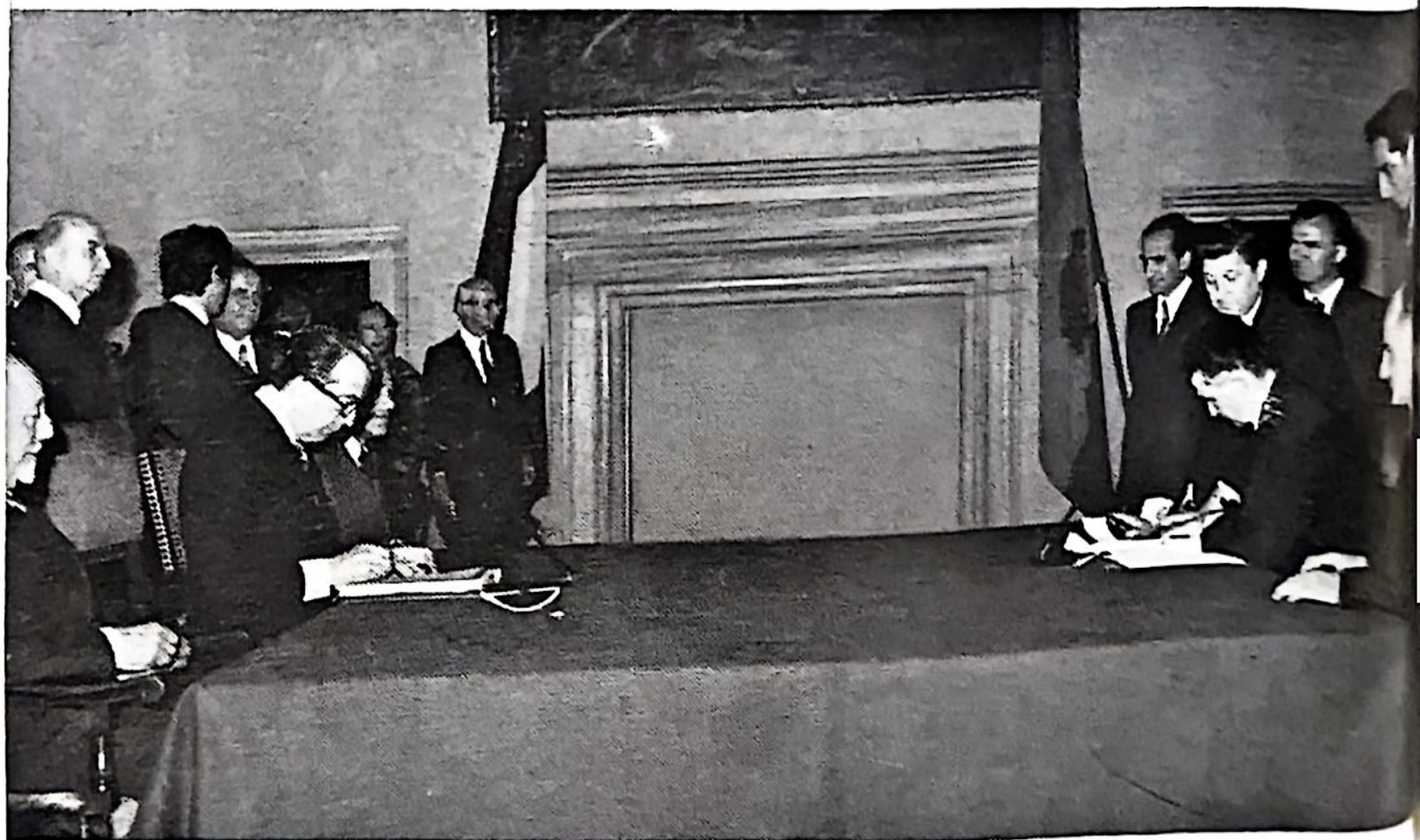
Signing of the Romanian-Belgian Solemn Joint Declaration (26 October 1972).





Signing of the Romanian-Pakistani Solemn Joint Declaration
(9 January 1973).

The signing of the Romanian-Italian official documents (22 May 1973)





Signing of the Romanian-Iranian Solemn Joint Declaration, in Bucharest (4 June 1973).

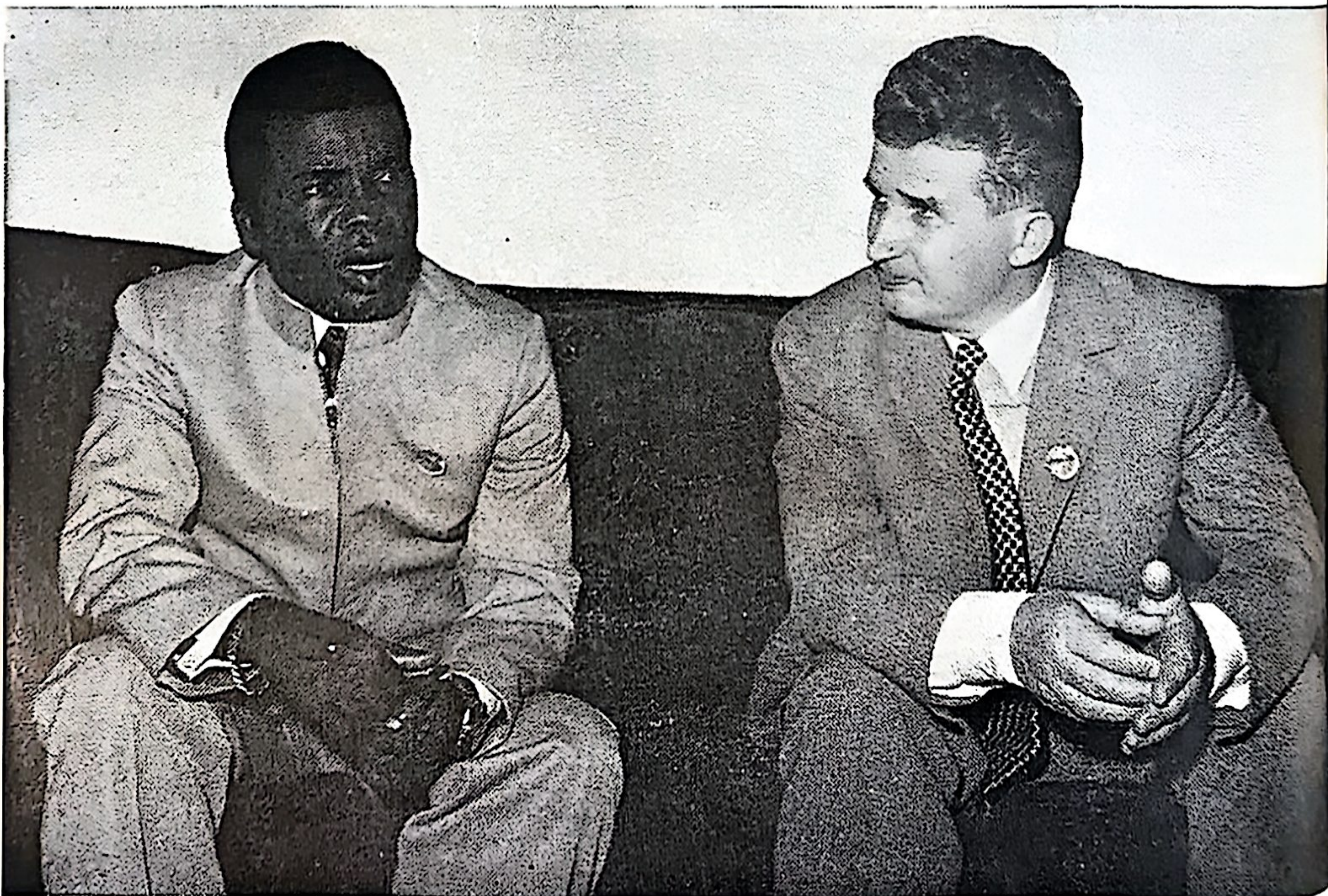
Signing of the Solemn Joint Declaration of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Upper Volta Republic (14 June 1973).





The visit President Nicolae Ceaușescu paid to the Federal Republic of Germany was yet another brilliant confirmation of Romania's foreign policy for the establishment of peace and security in Europe and the world (29 June 1973).

Presidents Nicolae Ceaușescu and Marien N'Gouaby during the official talks (July 1973).

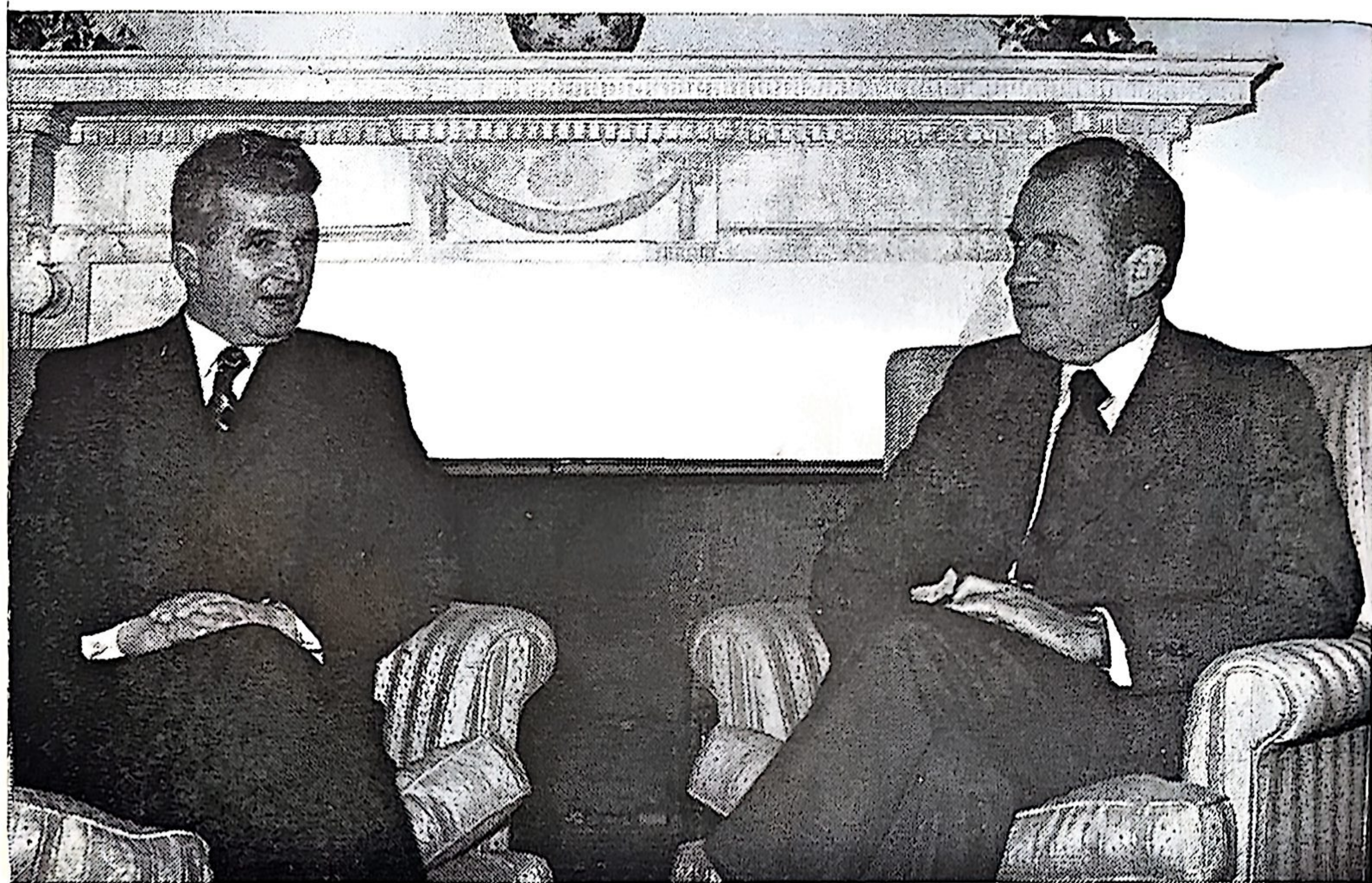




President Nicolae Ceaușescu and President Guillermo Rodríguez Lara sign the Romanian-Ecuadorian Solemn Joint Declaration (14 September 1973).

Historic event in the relations between the Romanian and Peruvian peoples : signing of the Joint Declaration (20 September 1973).





During the official White House Talks between the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the President of the United States of America (3 December 1973).

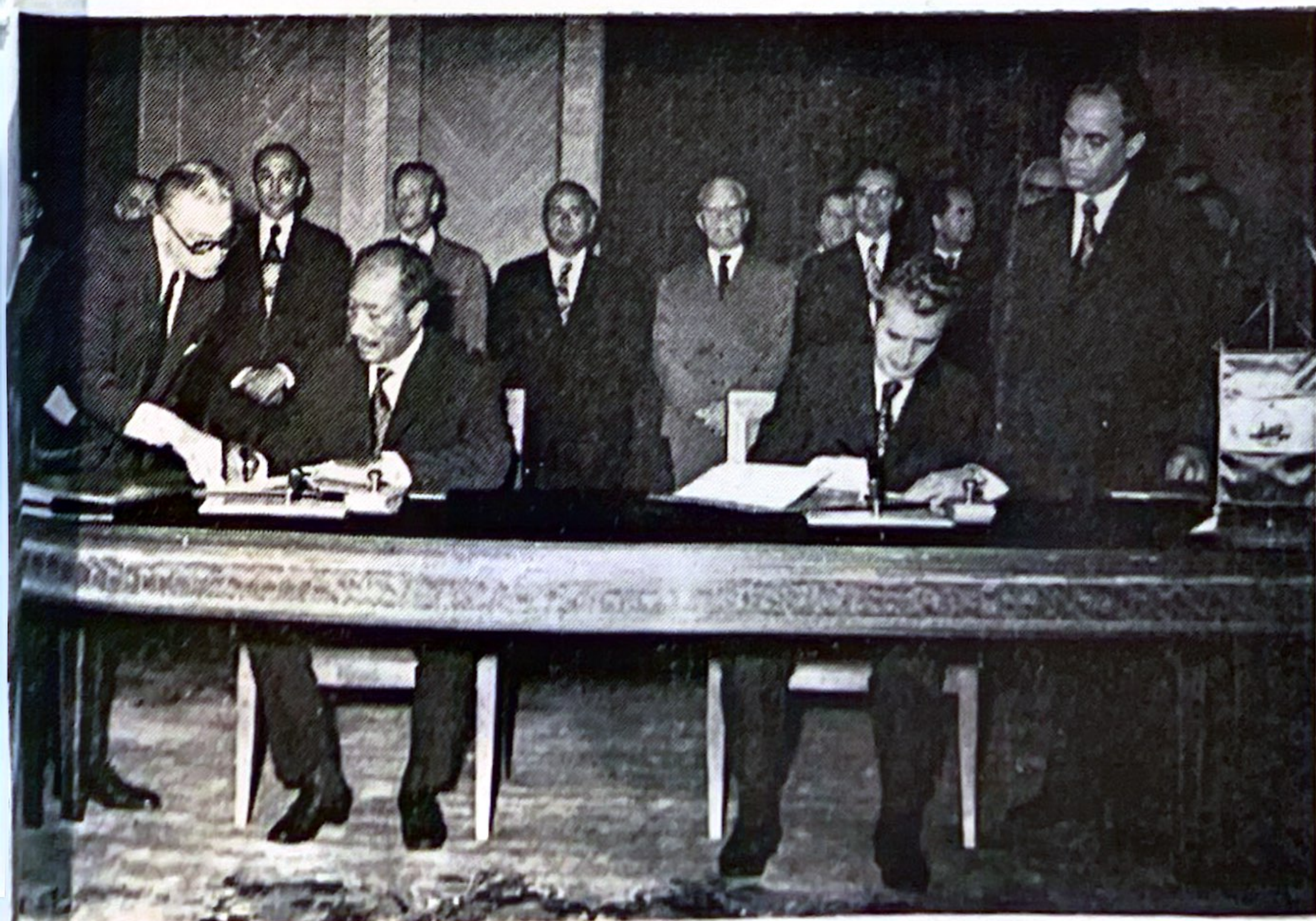
Friendship and collaboration between Romania and the African countries are developing steadily. The photo was taken during the signing of the Romanian-Liberian documents (4 March 1974).





Signing of the Romanian-Mauritanian Solemn Joint Declaration (25 June 1974).

A new page in the long history of the Romanian-Egyptian relations: Presidents Nicolae Ceaușescu and Anwar El Sadat sign the Solemn Declaration in Bucharest (30 June 1974).





A historic stage in the evolution of links between Romania and Sierra Leone ; the official documents are signed in Bucharest (23 July 1974).

Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Hafez El Assad, President of the Arab Republic of Syria, sign the Solemn Joint Declaration and other documents on Romanian-Syrian collaboration (7 September 1974).



ment, including measures of partial military disengagement and disarmament in Europe and in other parts of the world, such as the withdrawal of troops from foreign territories, the dismantling of military bases and the establishment of denuclearized zones,

Affirming the right of all States to independent economic, social and cultural development, and the right to participate in international co-operation and to have free access to the gains of modern science and technology,

I. Declare their joint determination :

To broaden and intensify their relations of friendship and co-operation in the political, economic, scientific, technological, cultural, artistic, tourist and human spheres ;

To develop economic co-operation in many fields on reciprocally advantageous bases and to increase trade, by improving the ways and means used in those activities ;

To facilitate the development of exchanges and to improve co-operation in education, science, culture, the arts and sport.

II. Declare their joint determination to base their mutual relations and their relations with all other States on the following principles :

1. The inalienable right of each people to choose its own political, economic and social system in accordance with its own will and interests, in complete freedom and without any foreign intervention ;

2. The sacred right of each State to independence, freedom and national sovereignty and the duty of each State to live peacefully and to maintain good-neighbourly relations with other States ;

3. The sovereign right of each State to dispose of its natural resources in accordance with its national interests ;

4. The complete equality of rights of all States, irrespective of their size, potential, level of development, or political, economic and social system, and observance of the rights inherent in full sovereignty ;

5. The inalienable right of each State to participate in the examination and solution of international problems of common interest ;

6. Reciprocal advantages in co-operation among States in all fields of international relations ;

7. The right and duty of States, irrespective of their social and political systems, to co-operate with one another in various fields of international relations, with a view to maintaining international peace and security and promoting the economic and social progress of all nations, and the unconditional right of all States to participate in international co-operation and to have free access to the gains of science and modern world technology ;

8. Non-interference, in any form and for any reason, in the internal or external affairs of another State ;

9. Respect for the inviolability of the frontiers and territorial integrity of States and, consequently, recognition of the fact that any attack by a State on the national unity or territorial integrity of another State damages international peace and security ;

10. The obligation of States to refrain, in their international relations, from any constraint of a military, political, economic or any other nature, and from the threat or use of force against another State, on any pretext, in any circumstances and in any form ;

11. The inherent right of each State to individual and collective self-defence ;

12. Settlement of all disputes between States exclusively by peaceful means.

In their interpretation and application the aforementioned basic principles of international law are inter-related, and each principle should be construed in the context of the other principles. They should be strictly observed by all States in their mutual relations and no violation of any of these principles could ever be justified in any circumstances.

III. Declare their joint determination :

To develop relations of friendship and co-operation with all States, on the basis of the aforementioned principles ;

To work for the adoption of effective measures in the field of disarmament and for the promotion of *détente*, peace, understanding and co-operation in Europe and Africa and throughout the world ;

To co-operate with each other and with other States to strengthen the role of the United Nations with regard to the defence of the independence and sovereignty of all States and of the inalienable right of each people to decide its own fate freely, the consolidation of international peace and security and the stimulation of co-operation among States in accordance with the principles and norms of international law ;

To participate actively in the examination and solution of international problems, in the interest of international peace and security and of co-operation among all the States of the world.

IV. With a view to examining the problems relating to the implementation of this Declaration, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of the Upper Volta will develop consultations between them at all levels, through periodic meetings of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and their representatives and through the normal diplomatic channels.

Done at Bucharest, on 14 June 1973, in two copies, each in the French and Romanian languages, the two texts having equal force.

For the Socialist Republic
of Romania

NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
President of the State
Council of the Socialist
Republic of Romania

GEORGE MACOVESCU
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For the Republic of the Upper
Volta
General

SANGOULÉ LAMIZANA
President of the Republic of
the Upper Volta

Dr. JOSEPH CONOMBO
Minister for Foreign Affairs

**SOLEMN JOINT DECLARATION
OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA
AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY**

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany,

Being convinced that establishment of diplomatic relations and development of relations between the two countries have favourably influenced the process of understanding and *détente* in Europe and the normalization of relations between the European States,

Conscious that their bilateral relations are steadily developing in many areas, both in scope and intensity,

Inspired by a desire to further deepen their relations of friendship, mutual respect and many-sided collaboration, on the solid basis of the principles and rules of international law and justice, and thus to contribute to the cause of peace and security in Europe and the world,

Reaffirming their attachment to the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which proclaim the peoples' will to live at peace with one another, in a spirit of good neighbourliness, to develop friendly relations among all nations on the basis of respect for the full sovereignty and the equality of rights of all States and of the peoples' right to decide their own fate and to promote economic and social progress,

Considering the importance of maintaining and consolidating international peace, founded on liberty, equality, and justice, and respect for the fundamental rights and freedoms of man,

Conscious of the responsibility incumbent upon all States, large and small, regardless of their political,

economic and social system or of their level of development, to strengthen international peace and security and to promote inter-State co-operation, and of the right and duty of each State to participate in the settling of international issues concerning it,

Determined to act in the direction of the general effort to promote peace and security in Europe and throughout the world,

Reaffirming that the States should co-operate in the economic, social and cultural fields, as well as in those of science and technology, and favour the progress of culture and education in the world; that they should unite their efforts to promote economic growth throughout the world, and particularly in the developing countries, and that, in this respect, they should increase their national and international efforts,

I. Proclaim their common determination :

1. To deepen and extend their relations of friendship and co-operation in the fields of politics, economy, industry, science, technology, culture, education, the mass media and tourism, and to develop such relations in other fields of common interest.

2. To multilaterally develop mutually advantageous collaboration in the economy, in science and technology, and in the protection of the environment, to pay particular attention to increasing and diversifying trade exchanges by creating better market access and broader opportunities for information about import and export, and also by improving the methods and instruments of co-operation between enterprises and organizations of the two countries, on third-country markets as well.

3. To co-operate in ensuring better conditions for increased exchanges in the fields of culture, the arts, education, information of every kind, tourism, sport, human contacts and other forms of relations, and to contribute towards solving humanitarian problems on the basis of mutual confidence and good will.

4. To favour the exchanges and collaboration in matters concerning the youth and to promote in the ranks of the youth respect for all the peoples, regardless of nationality, race and religious beliefs, and for the ideas of peace, liberty, progress as well as of understanding and friendship among peoples.

II. Declare that their mutual relations, as well as those with all the other States, irrespective of their political, economic and social systems, are founded on the rules of international law and, particularly, on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations; consequently, the two States will base and develop these relations, in the future as well, on the following principles:

1. The right of each State to existence, freedom, independence and national sovereignty.

2. The peoples' inalienable right to self-determination, in virtue of which the peoples have the right to decide their own fate and political system, with full freedom, and to develop their economic and social systems conformably to their own will and interests, without any outside interference.

3. Equality of rights of all States, irrespective of their size, level of development, and political, economic and social systems, including the right of each State to participate, on a fully equal footing, in examining and settling international issues of common interest.

4. The right and duty of States, irrespective of their political, economic and social systems, to co-operate with one another, in various fields, to their mutual advantage, for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security and promoting the economic and social progress of all nations.

5. Non-intervention, in any form and on any pretext whatever, in matters coming under the national competence of a State.

6. Refraining from the threat or use of force against another State, on any pretext, without impairing the inherent right of each State to individual or collective self-defence, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

7. Refraining from threats or use of force against the political independence of any State, or in violation of the existing national frontiers of a State, or as a means of settling international disputes, including territorial disputes and issues relative to State frontiers.

8. The duty of States to settle all their international differences exclusively by peaceful means.

9. Respect for the human rights and the basic freedoms, as stipulated in the United Nations Covenants on Human Rights.

The fundamental principles of international law are interrelated in their interpretation and application, and each principle should be construed in the context of the other principles; they must be strictly observed by all States in their mutual relations.

III. Declare their common determination:

To develop relations of friendship and co-operation with all States, based on the afore-mentioned principles, to work for the adoption of effective measures of disarmament and to promote *détente*, peace, security and co-operation in Europe and throughout the world.

To co-operate with the other States in strengthening the role of the United Nations Organization in defending the independence and sovereignty of all States and the inalienable right of each people to decide its own fate, in consolidating international peace and security, and in promoting inter-State co-operation, conformably to the principles and rules of international law.

IV. Declare their common determination:

To extend and deepen, both through diplomatic channels and through meetings at all levels, the consultations which have become a constant element of their co-operation.

Done at Bonn, on 29 June 1973, in two copies, each in the Romanian and German languages, both texts having equal force.

For
the Socialist Republic
of Romania
NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
President of the State Council

GEORGE MACOVESCU
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For
the Federal Republic
of Germany
WILLY BRANDT
Federal Chancellor

WALTER SCHEEL
Federal Minister for Foreign
Affairs

**SOLEMN JOINT DECLARATION
OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA
AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Congo,

Considering the relations founded on mutual esteem and friendship that have been established between the Romanian people and the Congolese people,

Wishing to further extend the friendly relations of mutual understanding and collaboration between the two countries, on the basis of international law and justice,

Determined to increase the two countries' contribution to the cause of peace, progress and international security, to developing co-operation among all States,

Reaffirming their attachment to the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which proclaims the peoples' desire to live at peace with one another, in a spirit of good-neighbourliness, and to develop friendly relations among all nations,

Aware of the responsibility incumbent upon all States, small, medium-sized and large, for establishing a climate of peace, security and co-operation in the world and for developing friendly relations among all countries, irrespective of their political, economic and social system or of their level of development,

Recalling that all States, without discrimination, have the right and duty to actively participate in the examination and settlement of international issues of common interest,

Reaffirming their full conviction that international peace and security should be based upon respect for the sacred right of each State to existence, freedom, sove-

reignty and national independence, to peace and security, for the inalienable right of each people to decide its own fate, without any outside interference, constraint or pressure,

Determined to continue granting the necessary political, material and moral support to those countries which have embarked on the road of independent development and to the national liberation movements in the countries that are still under the colonial yoke,

Emphasizing the need for strictly implementing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the General Assembly of U.N.O. on 14 December 1960 (No. 1514/XV) and resolutely condemning any action liable to prevent the implementation of the said Declaration as a whole,

Noting with satisfaction the recognition by the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization, at its 27th session, of the national liberation movements in the territories under Portuguese domination as the sole legitimate representatives of the respective peoples,

Prompted by their firm determination to continue contributing to the struggle against all forms of colonialism and neocolonialism and against *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

Determined to actively contribute to the general efforts aimed at creating conditions of peace and security in Europe, Africa and the whole world,

Reaffirming, as developing countries, the sovereign right of each State to use its national wealth and resources in its own interest and the need for greater national and international efforts to ensure a more rapid advance of the economies of all developing countries, irrespective of their social system or geographic area, with a view to eliminating the gap between them and the developed countries,

Convinced of the necessity of taking effective measures for halting the arms race and for general disarmament, including partial measures for military disengagement and disarmament in Europe, such as withdrawal of troops from foreign territories, dismantling of the military bases and establishment of nuclear-free areas,

Asserting the right of all States to independent economic, social and cultural development, the right to take

part in international co-operation and to enjoy unhindered access to the gains of modern science and technology,

I. Proclaim their common determination :

To extend and deepen their relations of friendship and co-operation in the political, economic, scientific, technological, cultural-artistic, tourist and human fields ;

To develop, on a mutually advantageous basis, economic collaboration in multiple fields and to extend trade exchanges, improving the methods and means of conducting them ;

To facilitate the development of exchanges and to improve co-operation in the fields of education, science, culture, the art, and sport.

II. Proclaim their common determination to base the relations between them and with all the other States on the following principles :

1. The inalienable right of each people to choose its political, economic and social system conformably to its own will and interests, with full freedom and without any foreign interference.

2. The sacred right of each State to independence, liberty and national sovereignty, and the obligation of each State to live at peace and to have relations of good-neighbourliness with the other States.

3. The sovereign right of each State to use its natural resources conformably to its national interests.

4. Fully equal rights of all States, irrespective of their size, potential, level of development, of their political, economic and social system, and respect for the rights inherent in full sovereignty.

5. The inalienable right of each State to participate in the examination and settlement of international issues of common interest.

6. Ensuring of mutual advantage in inter-State co-operation in every field of international relations.

7. The right and duty of States to co-operate with one another, irrespective of their social-political systems, in various fields of international relations, with a view to maintaining international peace and security, promoting the economic and social progress of all nations and

the unconditioned right of all States to take part in international co-operation and to have unhindered access to the gains of modern world science and technology.

8. Non-interference in the domestic or foreign affairs of another State, in any form and on any grounds whatever.

9. Respect for the inviolability of the States' frontiers and territorial integrity and, in consequence, recognition of the fact that any attempt by a State upon the national unity or territorial integrity of another is detrimental to international peace and security.

10. The States' obligation to refrain in their international relations from any compulsion of a military, political, economic or other character, from threatening or using force against another State, on any pretext and in any circumstances or form.

11. The inherent right of each State to individual or collective defence.

12. Settlement of all disputes between States solely by peaceful means.

These fundamental principles of international law are interrelated in their interpretation and application, and each principle should be construed in the context of the other principles.

III. Proclaim their common determination :

To develop relations of friendship and co-operation with all States, on the basis of the above-mentioned principles ;

To work for the adoption of effective measures in the field of disarmament and for promoting *détente*, peace, understanding and co-operation in Europe, in Africa and throughout the world ;

To collaborate with each other and with the other States for the purpose of strengthening the role of the United Nations in defending the independence and sovereignty of all States and the inalienable right of each people freely to decide its fate, in strengthening international peace and security and in stimulating inter-State co-operation, in accordance with the principles and rules of international law ;

To take an active part in examining and settling international issues in the interests of international peace

and security, of co-operation between all the States of the world.

IV. With a view to examining matters relative to the implementation of the provisions of the present Declaration, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Congo will develop consultations between them at all appropriate levels, making use of the periodic meetings of their Ministers for Foreign Affairs and of other representatives, and also through the usual diplomatic channels.

Done at Bucharest on 12 July 1973, in duplicate, each in the Romanian and French languages, the two texts having an equal force.

For
the Socialist Republic
of Romania

NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
President of the State Council
of the Socialist Republic of
Romania

GEORGE MACOVESCU
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For
the People's Republic
of Congo
Commander

MARIEN N'GOUABY
President
of the People's Republic
of Congo
Head of the State

CHARLES DAVID GANAO
Minister for Foreign Affairs

JOINT DECLARATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE COUNCIL OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

The President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu, and the President of the Republic of Venezuela, Dr. Rafael Caldera, expressing the will of their respective peoples,

Taking into account the growing relations of mutual friendship and co-operation between the two countries and the linguistic and cultural affinities between their peoples,

Prompted by the common desire to realize the aspirations of the Romanian and Venezuelan peoples for closer relations and understanding, to develop friendly relations and co-operation between the two States, and to promote peaceful co-operation between their peoples, on the solid basis of respect for the principles and rules of international law and justice,

Convinced of the need to increase the contribution of the two countries to the cause of world peace and security and to contribute to the development of co-operation among all States,

Reaffirming their faith in and attachment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which proclaim the determination of peoples to live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and to develop friendly relations among all nations,

Aware of the fundamental importance of strengthening the international legal order and the primacy of law among nations, through effective respect, in good faith, for the principles, rules and obligations imposed by international law,

Believing that the great political, economic and social changes and the scientific and technological progress taking place in the modern world give increasing importance to the new principles of international law and the need to implement them effectively in relations between States,

Aware of the responsibility incumbent upon all States, large, medium and small, irrespective of their level of development and political, economic and social system, to establish a climate of peace and security in the world and to develop friendly relations and co-operation among all countries,

Convinced that international peace is based on respect for the sacred right of every State to full sovereignty, national independence, peace and security and on the inalienable right of peoples to self-determination, without any interference, coercion or external pressure,

Stressing the need to implement fully Resolution 1514 (XV) of the United Nations General Assembly, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and firmly condemning any act opposing the implementation of the provisions of that Resolution,

Prompted by their firm decision to continue contributing to the struggle against all forms of colonialism and neo-colonialism, and against *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

Reaffirming the right and obligation of all States to participate and co-operate in solving the problems facing mankind,

Convinced of the sovereign right of all States to use their resources, without external pressure, to achieve economic development and the well-being of their peoples,

Aware of the need to make greater efforts at the national and international levels to ensure speedier development of the economies of the developing countries, so that the gap between those countries and the developed countries may be reduced and eliminated,

Stressing the right of all States to independent cultural development, economic and social progress and enjoyment of the benefits of modern science and technology,

Firmly convinced of the need to establish a just and equitable world economic and social order, based on international social justice and on strict respect for the economic rights and obligations of States,

I. Declare their common decision to :

1. Strengthen their traditional bonds of friendship and intensify co-operation between the two countries in the various fields encompassed by their relations ;

2. Develop mutually advantageous trade relations, diversify the types of goods exchanged between the two countries, and strengthen and expand co-operation in the common interests, through legal instruments regulating those relations and promoting the reciprocal use of their natural and human resources ;

3. Strengthen the links of friendship between the two peoples, through a better understanding of their spiritual and material values ;

II. Solemnly declare their joint decision that their mutual relations, as well as their relations with all other States, shall be based on the following principles :

1. The sacred right of every State to national existence, freedom, independence and sovereignty ;

2. The inalienable right of every people freely to choose and develop its political, economic and social system, in accordance with its own interests and without any foreign interference ;

3. The sovereign, inalienable and imprescriptible right of every State to dispose of its natural wealth and all its other resources with a view to its economic and social development and the well-being of its people, without any kind of external pressure that impedes the exercise of that right ;

4. The full equality of rights of all States, irrespective of their size, level of development and political, economic or social system ;

5. The right of every State to participate, on terms of full equality, in the consideration and solution of international problems of common interest ;

6. The right of every State to benefit by the achievements of modern science and technology ;

7. The right of every State to co-operate with the other States, in all fields, on the basis of reciprocal benefits ;

8. The right and obligation of States, irrespective of their political and social system, to co-operate with each other, to strengthen the maintenance of international peace and security and to promote the economic and social progress of all nations, especially the developing countries ;

9. The obligation of all States to refrain from intervening, in any way or on any pretext, in the internal or external affairs of any other State ;

10. The obligation of States to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations ;

11. The obligation of States to refrain in their international relations from any form of coercion of a military, political, economic or any other nature and from the threat or use of force, on any pretext, in any circumstances and in any form, against another State ;

12. The inherent right of every State to individual or collective self-defence ;

13. The obligation of States to resolve all their differences exclusively by peaceful means, and to promote firmly the method of direct negotiations as the most appropriate means of solving international problems ;

14. The right of every State to peace, and its obligation to contribute to the maintenance of peace, which is the primordial interest of the international community ;

15. The obligation of each State to respect the fundamental rights of States, which are not susceptible of any impairment, and those which they enjoy in accordance with international law ;

16. The duty of every State to fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the generally recognized principles and rules of international law and the international agreements valid under those principles and rules.

In their interpretation and application, these fundamental principles of international law are interrelated and each principle should be construed in the context of the other principles and strictly respected by all States in their mutual relations, their violation never being justified in any circumstances.

III. Declare their common decision to :

1. Develop friendly relations and co-operation with all States, on the basis of the principles set out in this Declaration ;

2. Co-operate at the international level in the adoption of effective measures designed to end the arms race and thus prepare the way for disarmament ; in the creation of denuclearized zones in various regions of the world, based on firm commitments, by the nuclear States not to use atomic weapons against countries in those zones and to respect the denuclearization statute ;

3. Promote peace, *détente*, mutual understanding and co-operation among all the nations of the world ;

4. Advocate energetically the establishment and maintenance of a world order based on international social justice, the establishment of a more rational international division of labour and the promotion of necessary changes in the structure of the world economy ;

5. Intensify their activities in favour of the normalization and expansion of trade, the extension of economic co-operation among all States and the strengthening of the economic independence of the developing countries, so as to promote the sustained expansion of their national economies with a view to achieving the integral development of all peoples ;

6. Co-operate in strengthening the role of the United Nations in the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations among States.

IV. Desiring to ensure the implementation of the principles and the attainment of the objectives set out in this Declaration, the President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu, and the President of the Republic of Venezuela, Dr. Rafael

Caldera, declare their common will to deepen and expand the contacts between the two countries through the normal diplomatic channel or through periodic consultations at various levels.

Done in Caracas, in duplicate, in Romanian and Spanish, on the tenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three.

NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
President of the State Council
of the Socialist Republic
of Romania

Dr. RAFAEL CALDERA
President of the Republic
of Venezuela

SOLEMN JOINT DECLARATION OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

The President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu, and the President of the Republic of Colombia, Dr. Misael Pastrana Borrero, expressing the will of their respective peoples,

Taking into account the friendly relations between the two countries and the linguistic and cultural affinities of Latin origin between their peoples,

Prompted by the common desire to realize the aspirations of the Romanian and Colombian peoples for understanding and closer relations, to strengthen the friendly relations between them in future in a spirit of mutual respect and to promote contacts for purposes of development and peaceful co-operation between them on the permanent basis of respect for the principles and rules of international law and justice,

Desiring to increase the contribution of the two countries to the cause of peace and security in Europe, Latin America and other parts of the world and to contribute to the development of international co-operation,

Reaffirming their support for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which proclaim the determination of peoples to practise tolerance in a spirit of good neighbourliness and to develop friendly relations among all nations,

Taking into consideration the fundamental importance of strengthening the rule of law and the primacy of law among nations through effective respect of good faith in the conduct of States and of the principles and

rules of international law and the other rights and duties incumbent upon them under international law,

Emphasizing that the great political, economic and social changes and modern scientific progress give increased importance to new principles of international law and to the need to implement them more effectively in relations between States,

Aware of the responsibility incumbent on all States, large, medium and small, irrespective of their level of development or political, economic and social system, to establish a climate of peace and security in the world and develop friendly relations and co-operation among all countries,

Recalling that all States are entitled to participate in the solution of the international problems which affect them,

Convinced that respect for the full sovereignty and equality of rights of all States constitutes the lasting basis for co-operation, security and international peace,

Believing that international peace is based on respect for the sacred right of every State to national sovereignty and independence, peace and security, and for the inalienable right of every people to self-determination, without any interference, coercion or external pressure,

Stressing the need for strict implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960 [Resolution 1514 (XV)],

Reaffirming the right and obligation of all States to co-operate in various fields of international relations,

Convinced of the fundamental responsibility of every State to continue the economic, social and cultural development of its people and fully to mobilize its domestic resources without impediment from outside,

Aware of the need for greater efforts on the national and international levels to ensure more rapid progress for the economies of the developing countries and to reduce and eliminate the gap between the latter and the developed countries,

Reaffirming the right of all States to independent economic, social and cultural development, as well as the right to participate in international co-operation and

to have free access to the achievements of modern science and technology,

Firmly convinced of the need to establish a just and equitable economic and social world order based on strict respect for the economic rights and duties of States and collective economic security,

I. Declare their joint decision to :

1. Expand and strengthen the traditional friendly relations between the two countries and to broaden co-operation in the political, economic, technological, scientific, educational, cultural, artistic and tourist fields ;

2. Intensify mutually advantageous economic co-operation through the development of trade and the diversification of the products in which they trade, eliminating obstacles and improving the legal methods and instruments which regulate those relations, and to strengthen and extend industrial, technological and scientific co-operation in all fields of mutual interest with a view to making full use of their natural and human resources ;

3. Develop and strengthen the friendly ties between the two peoples through a better mutual understanding of their spiritual and material values, and closer relations through co-operation between their universities and artistic and cultural institutions, exchanges of scholars, professors and students and outstanding figures in economic, political and social life, and through other forms of relations between citizens of the two countries.

II. Solemnly declare that relations between them shall be based, *inter alia*, on the following principles ;

1. The sacred right of every State to existence, freedom and national independence and sovereignty ;

2. The inalienable right of every people freely to determine and develop its political, economic and social system in accordance with its own wishes and interests, without any outside interference ;

3. The sovereign right of every State to exploit its natural wealth and all other resources in accordance with its national interest, and the sovereign right of coastal States to explore, preserve and exploit their natural wealth and to use the marine and submarine resources

adjacent to their coasts in accordance with international law, and to equitable participation in the exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed, which constitute the common patrimony of mankind ;

4. Full equality of rights for all States irrespective of size, level of development and political, economic or social system ;

5. The right of every State to participate on a basis of full equality in the discussion and solution of international problems of common interest ;

6. The right of States to benefit from the achievements of modern science and technology and to secure reciprocal advantage in the co-operation between them in all fields ;

7. The right and duty of States, irrespective of their social and political system, to co-operate in various fields with a view to maintaining international peace and security and promoting the economic and social progress of all nations, and particularly the developing countries ;

8. The duty of all States not to interfere in any form and on any pretext in the internal or external affairs of any other State ;

9. The duty of States to respect the inviolability of national frontiers and the territorial integrity of other States and, as a corollary, recognition of the fact that any threat by one State against the national unity or territorial integrity of another State constitutes a serious violation of international peace and security ;

10. The duty of States to refrain, in their international relations, from any form of coercion of a military, political, economic or any other nature and from the threat or use force, on any pretext, in any circumstance and in any form, against another State ;

11. The inherent right of every State to individual or collective self-defence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations ;

12. The duty of States to settle disputes between them exclusively by peaceful means ;

13. The duty of every State to contribute to the maintenance of peace as an objective of paramount interest to all States ;

14. The duty of every State to respect the rights of every other State in accordance with international law, the fundamental rights of States being inviolable ;

15. The duty of every State to fulfil, in good faith, the obligations assumed under the Charter of the United Nations, those deriving from generally recognized principles and rules of international law or from valid international agreements in conformity with those principles and rules of international law.

In their interpretation and application, these fundamental principles of international law are interrelated and each principle should be construed in the context of the other principles. These fundamental principles of international law should be strictly respected by all States in their mutual relations.

III. Declare their joint decision to :

1. Co-operate in developing effective measures in the field of disarmament, and first in nuclear disarmament, with a view to establishing, in addition to the denuclearized zone of Latin America created by the 1967 Treaty of Tlatelolco, denuclearized zones in various regions of the world, together with firm commitments by the nuclear States not to use atomic weapons against countries in those zones and to respect the denuclearization statute ;

2. Combine their efforts to promote *détente*, peace, mutual understanding and co-operation in Europe, Latin America and other parts of the world ;

3. Take vigorous action for the establishment and maintenance of a just and equitable economic and social world order, for the institution of a more rational division of labour, for the promotion of the reforms which must be made in the structure of the economy, for the normalization and expansion of trade, the strengthening of economic co-operation among all States and the economic independence of the developing countries and for collective economic security with a view to promoting the development, and sustained growth of national economies ;

4. Take joint action to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-ope-

ration among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States.

IV. Desiring to ensure the implementation of the principles and the attainment of the objectives set forth in this Declaration, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Colombia declare their common will to continue their consultations either through the normal diplomatic channel or through periodic consultations at various levels.

Those consultations, which will be carried out taking into account the international obligations of the two Parties and the other systems of consultation provided under existing agreements, will deal with questions relating to the development of bilateral relations between the two countries, international problems of common interest, including those discussed by the international organizations of which the two countries are members and particularly the United Nations, and any other question on which the two Parties consider it useful to have an exchange of views.

Done in Bogota, in duplicate, on 12 September 1973, in Romanian and Spanish, both copies being equally authentic.

For the Socialist Republic
of Romania

NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
President of the State
Council

GEORGE MACOVESCU
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For the Republic of Colombia

Dr. MISAEL PASTRANA
BORRERO

President of the Republic
of Colombia
ALFREDO VASQUEZ
CORRIZOSA

Minister for Foreign Affairs

SOLEMN JOINT DECLARATION

The President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu, and the President of the Republic of Ecuador, Brigadier General Guillermo Rodriguez Lara, expressing the will of their peoples,

Taking into account the relations of friendship between the two countries and the affinities of language and culture between their peoples,

Prompted by a common desire to realize the aspirations of *rapprochement* and understanding of the Romanian and Ecuadorian peoples and to develop, in the future as well, the relations of friendship, mutual esteem and co-operation between the two States, to promote the extension of contacts for developing peaceful co-operation between their peoples, on the solid foundation of respect for the international principles and rules of law and justice,

Wishing to increase the two States' contribution to the cause of peace and security in Europe, in Latin America and in the world and to help develop co-operation among States,

Reaffirming their attachment to the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Conscious that the great political, economic and social changes as well as the progress of contemporary science are lending new force to the principles of international law and to the need for a more effective application of these in inter-State relations,

Convinced that the responsibility incumbent upon all States, large, medium-sized or small, regardless of their level of development or political, economic or social system, for establishing a climate of peace and security in the world and for developing relations of friendship and co-operation among all countries,

Recalling that all States, without exception, have the right and duty to participate in the settlement of the international issues that are common to them, with the belief that respect for the States' full sovereignty and juridical equality is the solid foundation of international co-operation, security and peace,

Expressing their firm conviction that international peace should have, as its essential prerequisite, respect for the right of each people to safeguard its sovereignty and independence, and to exercise its inalienable right to decide its own fate, without any outside interference, pressure or compulsion,

I. Declare their common determination :

To extend and deepen the traditional relations of friendship between the two countries and to expand co-operation in all the fields of common interest, on the basis of mutual respect and advantage ;

To broaden and intensify mutually advantageous economic co-operation by developing trade exchanges and diversifying mutual exports, by strengthening and extending industrial, technical and scientific co-operation in fields of mutual interest, for the purpose of adequately utilizing their natural and human resources ;

To favour an extension and intensification of relations in the fields of science, education, culture, the arts and sport ;

To develop and deepen the bonds of friendship between the two peoples through a better reciprocal knowledge of their material and spiritual values and by bringing them closer to each other through programmes of co-operation between universities and institutions of art and culture, exchanges of scientists, teachers, students, and personalities of economic, political and social life.

II. Solemnly declare that their mutual relations and their relations with all the other States are founded,

among other things, on the following interrelated principles :

1. The inalienable right of each people to choose and develop its political, economic and social system conformably to its own wishes and interests, without any outside intervention ;

2. The right of each State to existence, liberty, independence, and national sovereignty ;

3. The inalienable and imprescriptible sovereign right of each State to use its natural and all other resources conformably to its national interests, without any hindrance from outside; the States' right freely to make use of all the sea resources lying within the limits of their national sovereignty and jurisdiction, and equitably to participate in developing the resources of the submarine territories and the subsoil thereof, lying outside the national limits, which are the common patrimony of mankind ;

4. Full equality of rights of all States, regardless of their size, level of development, or political, economic and social systems ;

5. The right of each State to participate, on an equal footing in examining and settling the international issues of common interest ;

6. The right of States to benefit by the achievements of modern science and technology in every field ;

7. The right and duty of States, irrespective of their social and political system, to co-operate with one another in various fields, with the aim of maintaining international peace and security, and to promote the economic and social progress of the peoples, particularly of the developing ones ;

8. The obligation of all States to refrain from interfering, in any form and under any pretext, in the internal and external affairs of any other State ;

9. The obligation of States to respect the inviolability of the national frontiers and the territorial integrity of other States and, in consequence, to acknowledge the fact that any attempt, by any State, upon the national unity or territorial integrity of another State is a serious violation of peace and affects international security ;

10. The obligation of States to refrain, in their international relations, from any kind of military, political, economic or any other compulsion, and from the threat or use force, in any form, against another State ;

11. The right of each State to individual or collective selfdefence ;

12. The obligation of States to settle the differences that might arise between them exclusively by peaceful means and in conformity with the rules of international law ;

13. The duty of each State to carry out in good faith the obligations assumed under the Charter of the United Nations or deriving from the generally recognized principles and rules of international law or from valid international agreements concluded conformably to these principles and rules of international law.

III. Declare, also, their common determination :

To develop relations of friendship and co-operation with all States, on the basis of the principle included in the present Declaration ;

To co-operate in the field of disarmament so that measures may be taken conducive to halting the arms race, especially in order to achieve nuclear disarmament, setting up nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, coupled with the firm commitment of the nuclear States to refrain from using atomic weapons against the countries participating in such zones and to respect the nuclear-free status ;

To support the promotion of peace, good-neighbourliness and co-operation in Europe, Latin America and throughout the world ;

To act resolutely for establishing and maintaining a fair and equitable economic and social world order, for instituting a more reasonable and just division of labour, for the changes that must be worked in the structure of the world economy, for normalizing and expanding trade, for strengthening collective economic security with a view to developing and expanding the national economies ;

To co-operate in strengthening the role of the United Nations in the maintenance and consolidation of

international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in inter-State relations.

Done at San Francisco de Quito, on 14 September 1973, in duplicate, each in the Romanian and Spanish languages, both texts having equal force.

For
the Socialist Republic
of Romania
NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
President of the State Council
of the Socialist Republic
of Romania

For
the Republic of Ecuador
Brigadier General
GUILLERMO RODRIGUEZ
LARA
President of the Republic
of Ecuador

**JOINT DECLARATION
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE COUNCIL
OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA,
NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU,
AND THE PRESIDENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF PERU
GENERAL JUAN VELASCO ALVARADO**

The President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu, and the President of the Republic of Peru, General EP Juan Velasco Alvarado, expressing the will of their respective peoples;

Considering the relations of friendship between the two countries and their affinities of language and Latin culture;

Prompted by a common desire to realize the aspirations towards an even greater *rapprochement* and understanding of the Romanian and Peruvian peoples, to further develop the relations of friendship, mutual respect and co-operation between the two States, to promote intensified contacts with a view to develop peaceful mutual cooperation, on the solid foundation of respect for the principles and rules of international law and justice;

Aware of the responsibility incumbent upon all States — large, medium-sized or small —, irrespective of their level of development or of their political, economic or social system, for establishing a climate of peace and security in the world;

Recalling that all States, without discrimination, have the right and obligation to participate in the settlement of such international issues as are of concern to them and to contribute towards achieving the universality and democratization of international relations;

Wishing to increase the contribution of the two countries to the cause of peace and security in the world;

And to contribute to the independent economic, social and cultural development of all States, decide to sign the following joint Declaration:

1. Declare that the relations between their respective countries, and with all the other States, are based, among other things, on the following closely interrelated principles:

1. The sovereignty and interdependence of States, and their right to existence, liberty and international justice;

2. Fully equal rights of all States, including their right to participate, without discrimination, in examining and settling all the international issues of concern to them, in order to ensure their participation in the decisions of world-wide importance and in the results thereof; particularly, account should be taken of the vital interests and the opinions of the developing countries;

3. The inalienable right of each people independently to decide, establish and develop its political, economic, social and cultural system in conformity with its own characteristics and conditions, with its will and interests, without any outside interference, which involves observance by all States of this sovereign right of the peoples to decide their own fate;

4. The sovereign, inalienable and imprescriptible right of each State to utilize all its natural and other resources conformably to its national interests, without any hindrance from outside;

5. Non-intervention, by a State or a group of States, direct or indirect, on any grounds whatever, in the internal or external affairs of another State;

6. The inviolability of the States' frontiers and of the territorial integrity of other States; the obligation to refrain, in international relations, from any compulsion of a political, economic, military or other character, and from the threat or use of force under any pretext, in any circumstances or form, against any State;

The obligation to settle differences so as to solve them only by peaceful means;

The inherent right of all States to individual or collective self-defence and the obligation of solidarity in case of any violation of the principle of non-intervention by a State or by States against another;

7. The right and obligation of States to co-operate with one another in various fields in order to favour the economic, social and cultural progress of all nations and, particularly, of the developing countries, as the most effective guarantee of international peace and security — co-operation that should lead to the establishment of inter-State relations on a basis of mutual advantage; and the right of each State to obtain and use the gains of modern science and technology for the advancement of its people.

II. Declare their common determination :

To join their efforts in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations in maintaining and consolidating international peace and security, developing co-operation among all nations and promoting and observing the rules of international law in inter-State relations;

To co-ordinate their actions in order to promote peace, the lessening of tensions, good-neighbourliness and co-operation among all countries;

To work resolutely for the establishment and maintenance of a juster and more equitable economic and social world order through a more reasonable division of labour; the operation of appropriate changes in the structure of the world economy; the expansion of trade; intensified economic co-operation among all States; asserting the economic independence of the developing countries; eliminating the gap between these and the industrialized countries, and strengthening collective economic security in order to favour the independent development of the national economies;

To continue their co-operation in the international bodies in favour of effective measures of general disarmament and, primarily, of nuclear disarmament, for prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons, reducing and totally destroying those kept in the arsenals, for setting-up nuclear-free zones, guaranteed by firm commitments of the States possessing nuclear weapons to refrain from using such weapons in such zones and to respect the nuclear-free status;

To continue contributing to the struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism, *apartheid* and any form of racial discrimination, and also against all forms of mani-

festation of imperialism, which continues to be the main obstacle to the emancipation and progress of the developing countries, since it not only opposes this progress, but takes an aggressive attitude towards those who resist its plans. In this connection, they reaffirm the principles of the U. N. resolutions, which declare to be contrary to the Charter such coercive measures as require member States to cease their development, and the application of such measures against the countries which are in the process of exercising their sovereignty over their national resources and of transforming their social and economic structures;

To combine their efforts, together with other developing countries, in order that, during the trade negotiations conducted within GATT, account should be taken of the principles laid down in major resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, of ECOSOC and UNCTAD, and in order that the interests of these countries should be fully protected in the negotiations for reforming the international monetary system;

To co-operate in ensuring recognition of the States' inalienable and imprescriptible right to exercise their sovereignty and jurisdiction in exploring and developing all their natural resources, in the sea, its soil and its subsoil, and to establish the limits of their national jurisdiction according to the geographical, geological, economic and social conditions of each region; as regards the zone of the sea territories beyond the limits of the national jurisdiction, which is the common patrimony of mankind, an equitable participation of all States should be ensured in developing it and in distributing the benefits derived therefrom, with due consideration for the special interests and needs of the developing countries;

III. Express their common determination :

To extend and develop relations between the two countries, deepening their mutually advantageous co-operation in the political, economic, technological, scientific, cultural and tourist fields, in order to intensify the rise in trade exchanges and the diversification of the kinds of goods to be exchanged between them, elimina-

ting the customs and other obstacles and improving the juridical methods and instruments regulating these relations.

IV. The two Heads of State manifested their satisfaction at the results obtained as a result of international *détente* and at the fact that solutions have been found, through negotiations, to a number of international problems.

The two Presidents express their satisfaction at the positive evolution of the process of reforms in the socio-economic structures of some Latin American States; they agree that there is a close connection between the socio-economic changes in Latin America and international peace and security, and that all the States of the region have the inherent right to choose their political, economic and social systems without outside pressure; consequently, it is urgent to completely remove the blockade and isolation of Cuba, and any policy aimed at excluding and discriminating against any Latin American State on account of its domestic political system.

Similarly, they reaffirmed their support for the Panamanian people in its struggle for full exercise of its sovereignty and jurisdiction over the whole territory of Panama.

The two Heads of State positively appreciate the results of the first round of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, designed to found relations between the States of the Continent on new bases, so as to enable each State to concentrate its efforts on its independent economic and social development, in keeping with its national aspirations.

The two Presidents expressed their concern about the continuing tense situation in the Middle East and emphasized the need for a peaceful solution to the conflict, on the basis of Security Council Resolution No. 242 of 22 November 1967.

In connection with the situation in south-east Asia, the two Presidents greet with satisfaction the conclusion of the agreements on ending the war and establishing peace in Vietnam and Laos and express at the same time, their hope that these agreements will be implemented so as to conduce to peace and stability in that re-

gion, which will enable the peoples of Indo-China freely to decide the path of their political, economic and social development, in keeping with their legitimate aspirations and without any outside interference.

The two Presidents affirm their absolute conviction that collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Peru is contributing not only to strengthening the relations existing between the two countries, but also to the common struggle of all peoples for complete independence and many-sided development.

Done in the city of Lima, on the occasion of the State visit of the President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu, in four authentic copies, in the Romanian and Spanish languages, on 20 September 1973.

For
the Socialist Republic
of Romania
NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
President of the State Council
of the Socialist Republic
of Romania

For
the Republic of Peru
General E P
JUAN VELASCO ALVARADO
President of the Republic
of Peru

**JOINT STATEMENT
OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE COUNCIL
OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA,
NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
AND THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
RICHARD NIXON**

The President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu, and the President of the United States of America, Richard Nixon,

— having met in a cordial, constructive and friendly atmosphere, which provided the opportunity for a useful and comprehensive exchange of views,

— having discussed Romanian-United States relations, the principles underlying those relations, and the principal international problems of current concern in a spirit of full and mutual respect reflecting the interests of the Romanian and American peoples in closer contacts, agreed on the following Statement :

They expressed the conviction that all nations, whatever their size, political, economic or social systems or level of development, should contribute to a durable world peace, founded on freedom, equality, justice and respect for human rights.

The two Presidents noted with satisfaction the favourable development of relations and the good results achieved following President Nixon's State visit to Romania in 1969 and his subsequent meeting with President Nicolae Ceaușescu in Washington in 1970. They agreed on the desirability of expanding and further de-

veloping relations between their two countries on a solid and lasting basis for the mutual benefit of the Romanian and American peoples.

I

The two Presidents solemnly reaffirmed that the bilateral relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United States of America are founded on the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, and, consistent with these, especially on the following closely interrelated principles :

the right of each state to existence, independence, and sovereignty ;

the juridical equality of all states irrespective of their size, level of development, and political, economic and social systems ;

the right of each state freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems ;

refraining from the threat or use of force in violation of the United Nations Charter, respect for territorial integrity, and inviolability of frontiers ;

non-intervention, direct or indirect, for any reason whatever, in the internal affairs of any other state ;

the duty of states to settle their international disputes by peaceful means ;

cooperation in various fields of international relations in order to promote international peace and security and economic and social progress.

II

The two Presidents expressed their determination to develop the relations of the two countries in a spirit of esteem, respect and mutual advantage. They agreed to take measures as appropriate to encourage the expansion of trade as well as industrial, scientific and technical cooperation, in particular, such forms of collaboration as joint ventures and joint research between enterprises and institutions of the two countries. They also agreed to take appropriate measures to develop friendly relations between the two peoples, by creating conditions for better mutual knowledge of their spiritual and material values, by expanding and deepening contacts and exchanges in such fields as science, technology, culture,

arts, education, information, and tourism, by relations between institutions, organizations, associations, and enterprises, as well as by contacts between the citizens of the two countries. They will contribute to the solution of humanitarian problems on the basis of mutual confidence and good will.

III

The two Presidents expressed their determination to act for the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the maintenance and consolidation of international peace, the development of cooperation among all nations, and the promotion of the norms of international law in relations among states.

They stressed the importance of achieving effective measures of disarmament conducive to the strengthening of international peace and security.

They agreed to continue their support for the achievement of security and cooperation in Europe, noting that the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and the negotiations on Mutual Reduction of Forces and Armaments and Associated Measures in Central Europe should contribute to this end. They agreed that the process of building European security would produce closer relations among the participants and make a positive contribution to world peace. They further agreed that the development of good neighbourly relations among Balkan countries will contribute to cooperation, security, and relaxation of tensions in Europe.

Noting that international relations are in a period of intense change, the two Presidents welcomed the continuing progress toward relaxation of tensions and toward an era of negotiation rather than confrontation. They welcomed the new opportunities for increasing participation by all interested states in the resolution, by negotiation, of controversial problems for the further improvement of international relations.

They expressed their satisfaction with the agreement concerning the reestablishment of peace in Vietnam and their hope that it will be implemented to contribute to peace and stability in Indochina.

They expressed their concern with the recent outbreak of the conflict in the Middle East and emphasized the importance they attach to current efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace. They expressed themselves in favour of the settlement of the conflict by peaceful means in the spirit and on the basis of the Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967. They stressed the need to proceed without delay to the negotiations called for by the Security Council Resolution of October 22, 1973 and to the convocation of the peace conference.

IV

The two Presidents expressed their conviction that the continued development of friendly relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United States of America, based on equality, mutual respect and due consideration for their respective interests, serves the cause of international peace and cooperation.

Stressing the value of personal contacts, they reaffirmed their commitment to deepen and expand relations between the two countries by consultations at various levels as well as through normal diplomatic channels.

Washington, December 5, 1973

NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
President of the State Council
of Romania

RICHARD NIXON
President of the United
States of America

**SOLEMN JOINT DECLARATION
OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA
AND THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA**

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Liberia,

Taking into account the relations based on friendship and mutual esteem established between the Romanian and Liberian peoples,

Wishing to further expand the friendly relations of mutual understanding and co-operation between the two countries on the basis of international law and justice,

Determined to increase their contribution to the assertion of peace, progress and international security and to the development of co-operation among all States,

Reaffirming their attachment to the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations which proclaim the will of peoples to live in peace with one another, in a spirit of good neighbourliness, and to develop friendly relations among all nations,

Aware of the responsibility incumbent upon all large, medium-size and small States for building up peace, security and co-operation in the world and for developing friendly relations among all States, irrespective of their political, economic or social systems, or level of development,

Recalling the right and responsibility of all States to take an active part, without discrimination, in the settlement of all international issues of common concern,

Reaffirming their full conviction that international peace and security should be based on the observance of the sacred right of each State to existence, freedom, national independence and sovereignty, to peace and

security, and on the inalienable right of all peoples to freely decide upon their own destinies, without outside interference, constraint or pressure,

Desiring to increase their political, material and moral assistance to the countries that have achieved national sovereignty and independence and are along the path of free development, as well as to the national liberation movements in the countries which are still under colonial domination,

Underscoring the necessity for the strict observance and implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries (1514/XV), and resolutely condemning any action counter to the implementation of all the provisions of that Declaration,

Affirming their full determination to make every possible contribution to the struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism under any form whatsoever, as well as against apartheid and racial discrimination,

Determined to make their contribution to further promoting and strengthening the spirit of understanding and co-operation throughout our one world, to participate actively in international affairs, in order to give world policy a new course bound to remove the use of force or the threat of force and the policy of domination from international relations,

Convinced that effective measures are necessary to be undertaken in order to have the arms race brought to an end and to achieve general disarmament,

Reasserting, as developing countries, the sovereign right of each State to make free use of its own natural wealth to its own benefit, as well as the necessity for greater efforts at national and international levels in order to secure a faster development of the economies of all developing countries, irrespective of their social systems and the geographical area to which they belong, with a view to bridging the gap between the developing and the developed countries,

Asserting the right of all States to free economic, social and cultural development, and also the right to participate in international co-operation and to have free access to the achievements of modern science and technology,

Wishing to take an active part in the establishment, through the general consensus of all States, of fresh guidelines and principles, in accordance with the fundamental rules of international law, apt to govern the general use of raw materials and energy resources, oil included.

I. Jointly state their will and determination :

To expand and deepen their relations of friendship and co-operation in the political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields ;

To develop, on a mutually advantageous basis, bilateral economic co-operation in several fields, expand their trade exchanges, while improving the methods and instruments by which they are conducted, and widen industrial co-operation, with a view to maximizing the efficient utilization of their natural resources,

To facilitate and encourage an increase in exchanges and to improve the means of co-operation in the field of education, training of personnel, science, culture, fine arts and sports, thus promoting friendship and good understanding between the peoples of the two nations ;

II. Jointly state their will to have their mutual relations, as well as their relations with other States, based on the following principles :

The sacred right of each State to existence, independence, national freedom and sovereignty, and the obligation on the part of each State to live in peace and to conduct relations of good neighbourliness with other States.

The inalienable right of each people to freely choose their own political, economic and social system, in keeping with their own will and interests, without outside interference ;

The sovereign right of each State in keeping with its national interest, to determine for itself the utilization of its natural and other resources.

The full equality of rights of all States, irrespective of their size, level of development or political, economic and social systems.

The inalienable right of each State to participate on an equal footing in the consideration and settlement of international issues of common interest.

The securing of mutual advantage in the co-operation among States in any field of international relations.

The right and duty of States, irrespective of their social and political systems, to co-operate in various fields of international relations, with a view to preserving international peace and security, and to promoting the economic and social progress of all nations, the unquestionable right of all States to participate in international co-operation and to have unhindered access to the achievements of modern science and technology.

Non-interference in the internal or external affairs of another State, in any way, shape or form, nor under any pretext whatsoever.

The refraining from the use of force, or threat of force, or any form of constraint or pressure against the political independence or territorial integrity of any State, while acknowledging the fact that any attempt on the part of a State to infringe upon existing frontiers of other States, or to violate the sanctity of their national unity is prejudicial to and would constitute a danger to international peace and security ; the settlement by peaceful means of international disputes among States is a cardinal principle that must be respected.

The duty of States to refrain in their international relations from any military, political, economic or other constraint, from the use of, or threats of force against other States. This sacred obligation, however, in no way and under no pretext or circumstances, infringe upon the inalienable right of each State to individual or collective selfdefence, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

When interpreted and implemented, those fundamental principles of international law are connected with one another and each of them should be construed in the general context of the others. They ought to be strictly observed by all States in their mutual relations and the violation of one of them can never and in no circumstances be justified.

III. State their joint determination :

To co-operate with each other and with other States for the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the preservation and consolidation of international

peace and security, through the observance and implementation of the principles and the fulfilment of the goals enshrined in the Charter, through the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion and observance of the rules of international law in the relations among States.

To make a continuous and active contribution to the consideration and settlement of all international issues, in the interest of all nations, with a view to liquidating all hotbeds of tension, lessening tension and promoting international *détente*, as well as consolidating international peace and security.

To develop relations of co-operation with all States and to promote the adoption of effective measures designed for the furtherance of *détente*, peace, trust and co-operation in our one world, as well as for giving international life a new course bound to remove force and the threat of force from inter-State relationship.

To act appropriately together for the final liquidation of colonialism and neocolonialism as well as racial discrimination and apartheid, and to strive for greater political, diplomatic, moral and material assistance to be granted to the national liberation movements.

To take joint steps appropriately for the promotion of the economic and social progress of all countries, and particularly of the developing ones, with a view to bridging the gap between them and the developed countries.

IV. With a view to implementing the provisions of the present Declaration, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Liberia proclaim their will to have continuing consultations at all levels through normal diplomatic channels, exchange of visits and periodical meetings between their representatives.

Done at Monrovia, the 4th day of March, 1974, in two originals in Romanian and English, both texts having equal force and validity.

For the Socialist Republic
of Romania
NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
President of the State Council
of the Socialist Republic
of Romania

For the Republic of Liberia
Dr WILLIAM R. TOLBERT, Jr.
President of the Republic
of Liberia

SOLEMN JOINT DECLARATION OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA AND THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, taking into account the relations founded on mutual esteem and friendship between the Romanian people and the Mauritanian people;

Wishing to further extend the friendly relations of understanding and collaboration between the two countries, on the basis of international law and justice;

Determined to increase their contribution to the assertion of international peace, progress and security, to the development of co-operation among all States;

Emphasizing their attachment to the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which proclaims the peoples' will to live at peace with one another, in a spirit of good-neighbourliness, to develop friendly relations among all nations, on the basis of the peoples' right to decide their own fate;

Considering the fundamental importance of strengthening international legality, the primacy of law in international relations through actual and sincere observance, in the conduct of States, of the principles and norms of international law and of the law of nations;

Aware of the responsibility incumbent upon all States, large or small, for establishing a climate of justice, peace, security and co-operation in the world and for developing friendly relations between all countries, regardless of their political, economic and social system, or of their level of development;

Recalling that all States, without any discrimination, have the right and duty to take an active part in settling the international issues of concern to them ;

Reaffirming their full conviction that international peace and security should be founded on respect for the sacred right of each State to existence, liberty, sovereignty and national independence, and for the inalienable right of each people freely to decide its own fate, without any interference, pressure or compulsion from outside ;

Emphasizing the urgent need for strictly implementing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted by the General Assembly of U.N.O. on 14 December 1960, and condemning any action which might prevent the implementation of this Declaration ;

Affirming their strong determination to increase their contribution to the struggle for the full and definitive elimination of colonialism and neo-colonialism, in any form, and for eliminating the policy of *apartheid* and any discrimination,

Wishing to increase their political, material and moral support for the countries which have won their sovereignty and national independence and are advancing on the road of independent development, and for the national liberation movements in the countries still under colonial domination ;

Determined to make their contribution towards further promoting and strengthening the spirit of understanding and collaboration throughout the world and to take an active part in international life, with the aim of giving world politics a new course that should eliminate the use or threat of force and the policy of domination from international relations ;

Convinced of the need for adopting effective measures to halt the arms race and to achieve general disarmament ;

Reaffirming, as developing countries, the inalienable and imprescriptible sovereign right of each State to use its natural and all other resources conformably to its national interests, without any hindrance from outside, including the right of each sovereign State to make use of the marine and submarine resources lying within its

territorial waters, in accordance with its national jurisdiction, and to participate equitably in developing the international submarine zones and those resources which make up the common patrimony of all mankind ;

Reaffirming the States' sovereign right to ensure a more rapid advance of their national economies, regardless of their social system or the geographical area to which they belong, with the aim of eliminating the gap between the developing and the developed countries ;

Affirming the right of all States to independent economic, social and cultural development, and the right to participate in international co-operation and to have unhindered access to the gains of modern science and technology ;

Wishing to take an active part in establishing, by the general consensus of all States, of new principles and guidelines, in agreement with the fundamental norms of international law, which should govern the general use of raw materials and energy sources ;

I. Proclaim their common will and determination ;

To extend and deepen their relations of friendship and co-operation in the political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields ;

To develop, on a mutually advantageous basis, economic collaboration in multiple fields, to expand trade exchanges, improving the methods and instruments for conducting them, and to extend industrial co-operation, for the purpose of fully developing their natural resources ;

To facilitate and encourage the development of exchanges and to improve the means of co-operation in the fields of education, personnel training, science, culture, the arts and sport, thereby promoting understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

II. Proclaim their common determination to base the relations between them and with all the other States on the following principles :

1. The sacred right of each State to existence, independence, liberty and national sovereignty, and the obligation of each State to live at peace and have relations of good-neighbourliness with the other States.

2. The inalienable right of each people to choose its political, economic and social system conformably to its own will and interests, with full freedom and without any foreign interference.

3. The sovereign right of each State independently to decide the use of its natural and other resources conformably to its national interests.

4. Full equality of rights of all States, irrespective of their size, level of development, and political, economic and social system.

5. The inalienable right of each State to participate, on a footing of full equality, in examining and settling the international issues of common interest.

6. The ensuring of mutual advantage in inter-State co-operation in every field of international relations.

7. The right and duty of States to co-operate with one another, irrespective of their socio-political systems, in various fields of international relations, for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security, promoting the economic and social progress of all nations and the unconditioned right of all States to participate in international co-operation and to have free access to the gains of modern science and technology.

8. Non-interference, in any form and under any pretext, in the internal and external affairs of another State.

9. Refraining from the use or threat of force, from any forms of compulsion or pressure against the political independence and territorial integrity of any State, recognizing the fact that any attempt, on the part of a State, to violate the existing frontiers of other States or the sacred character of their national unity would prejudice and endanger international peace and security. The settling of inter-State differences by peaceful means is a fundamental principle which must be observed.

10. The obligation of States to refrain, in their international relations, from any military, political, economic or other compulsion, from the threat or use of force against another State. This sacred obligation is not to prejudice, in any circumstances or form, the inalienable right of each State to individual or collective defence under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

These basic principles of international law are inter-related in their interpretation and application, and each principle should be construed in the context of the other principles. They must be strictly observed by all States in their mutual relations and no violation of one of these principles could ever be justified, under any circumstances.

III. Declare their common determination :

— to collaborate with each other and with the other States in strengthening the role of the United Nations in the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, by the observance and implementation of the principles and the attainment of the goals inscribed in the Charter, by developing co-operation among all nations and by promoting and observing the rules of international law in inter-State relations ;

— to continuously and actively contribute towards examining and settling all international issues, in the interest of all nations, with a view to eliminating all the sources of conflict, lessening the tensions and promoting international *détente*, consolidating peace and security in the world ;

— to develop relations of friendship and collaboration with all States, to promote the adoption of effective measures of a nature to further consolidate *détente*, peace, confidence and co-operation in the world, with a view to establishing a new order in international life, which should remove force and the threat of force from inter-State relations ;

— to act together for the final elimination of colonialism and neocolonialism and also of racial discrimination and the policy of apartheid and to make efforts for a more significant political, diplomatic, moral and material support for the national liberation movements ;

— to take joint action, according to necessities, to promote the economic and social progress of all countries, particularly of the developing nations, and to eliminate, in the shortest possible space of time, the gap between these and the developed countries.

IV. To ensure implementation of the provisions of the present Declaration, the Socialist Republic of Roma-

nia and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania declare their common determination to deepen and extend mutual consultations at all levels, through the usual diplomatic channels and through exchanges of visits and periodic meetings of their representatives.

Done at Bucharest, on 25 June 1974, in duplicate, in the Romanian and French languages, both texts having equal force.

For
the Socialist Republic
of Romania
NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
President of the Socialist
Republic of Romania

For
the Islamic Republic
of Mauritania
MOKTAR OULD DADDAH
President of the Islamic
Republic of Mauritania

SOLEMN JOINT DECLARATION OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA AND THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Arab Republic of Egypt,

Taking into consideration the relations of friendship, collaboration and mutual esteem established between the two countries,

Wishing to extend, on multiple planes, the friendly relations between the two States and peoples, on the basis of the principles and rules of international law and of justice,

Reaffirming their attachment to the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Determined to increase the contribution of the two countries to the cause of international peace and security, and to the development of co-operation among all States,

Aware of the responsibility incumbent upon all States — large, medium-sized and small — for establishing a climate of peace and security in the world and for developing relations of friendship and co-operation among all countries, irrespective of their political, economic and social system or of their level of development.

Firmly emphasizing their belief that violation of the States' territorial integrity and political independence is inadmissible,

Reiterating their full conviction that international peace and security should rest upon respect for the sacred right of all nations to existence, liberty, sovereignty and independence, to peace and security, upon the inadmissibility of seizing territories by force or by

any other means, upon respect for the inalienable right of each people freely to decide its own fate, without any outside interference, pressure or constraint,

Emphasizing the essential significance of strengthening international legality, the necessity of sincerely and effectively observing the principles and rules of international law,

Reaffirming that all States, without exception, have the right and duty to participate in solving international issues, especially those of concern to them,

Asserting their firm determination to increase their contribution to the struggle for the complete and final elimination of all forms of colonialism and neo-colonialism, and for the elimination of the policy of *apartheid* and all forms of discrimination,

Prompted by a desire to increase their political, material and moral support for the countries which have won national sovereignty and have started along the road of independent economic development, and for the national liberation movements in the countries which are still under colonial domination,

Firmly determined to make their full contribution towards promoting and strengthening the spirit of understanding and co-operation in the world and to take an active part in international life, in order to give world politics a new course which will eliminate the use or threat of force and the policy of domination, aggression or dictate in international relations,

Reaffirming, as developing countries, the sovereign right of each State to use its national wealth and resources in its own interest, and the need for increased efforts, on the national and international levels, to ensure a more rapid advance of the economies of all the developing countries, irrespective of their social system or geographic area, with a view to narrowing and eventually eliminating the gaps separating them from the developed nations,

Asserting the right of all States to independent, economic, social and cultural development, their right to participate in international co-operation and to have unhindered access to the gains of modern science and technology,

I. Proclaim their common will and determination .

To extend and deepen their relations of friendship and collaboration in the political, economic, scientific, technological, cultural-artistic, tourist and human fields ;

To promote, on a mutually advantageous basis, economic collaboration in multiple fields and to expand trade exchanges, favouring the means of achieving this goal, and to extend industrial co-operation for full and efficient maximizing their natural resources ;

To facilitate the development of exchanges and co-operation in the fields of education, science, culture, the arts and sport, thereby promoting understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two States.

II. Proclaim their common will to base relations between them, and with all other States, on the following principles :

1. The inalienable right of each people to choose its political, economic and social system, in accordance with its own will and interests, with full freedom and without any outside interference,

2. The sacred right of all States to existence, independence, liberty, national sovereignty and peace, and their obligation to maintain relations of friendship and good-neighbourliness with other States.

3. The sovereign right of each State to use its natural resources conformably to its national interests, without any foreign compulsion or pressure.

4. Full equality of rights of all States, irrespective of their size, potential, level of development, and of their political, economic and social system, as well as respect for the rights inherent in full sovereignty.

5. The inalienable right and the duty of each State to participate in examining and solving the international issues of common interest, on a footing of full equality.

6. Ensuring of mutual advantage in inter-State co-operation in every field of international life.

7. The right and duty of States to co-operate with one another, regardless of their socio-political system, in various fields of international relations, for the purpose of maintaining peace and security in the world, promoting the economic and social progress of all nations and

the unconditioned right of all States to participate in international co-operation and to have unhindered access to the gains of modern world science and technology.

8. Non-interference in the internal or external affairs of another State in any form or on any grounds.

9. Respect for the inviolability of the frontiers and territorial integrity of States and, in consequence, recognition of the fact that any attempt by a State upon the national unity or territorial integrity of another is a serious prejudice to international peace and security.

10. The States obligation to refrain in their international relations from any compulsion of a military, political, economic or other character, from the threat or use of force against another State. All differences between States should be settled by peaceful means. This sacred duty cannot affect, in any form or circumstances, the States' inalienable right to individual or collective defence, in conformity with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

11. The duty of each State to carry out, to the full and in good faith, its international obligations and to live at peace with the other States.

These fundamental principles of international law are interrelated in their interpretation and application, and each principle should be construed in the context of the other principles. They must be strictly observed by all States in their mutual relations, and no violation of one of these principles could ever be justified under any circumstances.

III. Proclaim their common will :

To develop relations of friendship and co-operation with all States on the basis of the aforementioned principles, and to work for the adoption of effective measures for promoting peace, *détente* and co-operation throughout the world, for establishing a new course in international life ;

To collaborate with each other and with the other States in strengthening the role played by the United Nations in defending the independence and sovereignty of all States and the inalienable right of each people freely to decide its fate, in consolidating international peace and security and in stimulating international co-

operation, in accordance with the principles and norms of international law, for observing and implementing the resolutions of the United Nations Organization ;

To actively participate in the examination and settlement of all international issues in the interest of international peace and security and of co-operation among the States ;

To act together for the final elimination of colonialism and neocolonialism, and also of racial discrimination and the policy of *apartheid*, and to make renewed efforts for the granting of political, diplomatic, moral and material support to the national liberation movements ;

To work jointly, according to necessities, for promoting the economic and social progress of all countries, and particularly of the developing countries, and for eliminating the gap between these and the developed ones.

IV. In order to examine matters relating to the implementation of the provisions of the present Declaration, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Arab Republic of Egypt will extend and deepen mutual consultations at all levels, using diplomatic channels, exchanges of visits periodic meetings of their representatives.

Done at Bucharest, on 30 June 1974, in duplicate, each in the Romanian and Arabic languages, the two texts being equally valid.

For
the Socialist Republic
of Romania
NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
President of the Republic

For
the Arab Republic of Egypt
MOHAMMED ANWAR
EL SADAT
President of the Republic

SOLEMN JOINT DECLARATION

The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu, and the President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, Siaka Stevens, expressing the will of their nations ;

Bearing in mind the relations of friendship, mutual esteem and co-operation existing between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Sierra Leone and the desire of the Romanian and Sierra Leonean peoples to further develop these relations on the basis of the observance of the principles and norms of international law and justice ;

Determined to increase the contribution of the two countries to the cause of peace and security in the world, and the development of co-operation among all States ;

Reaffirming the attachment of their countries to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations which proclaims the will of the peoples to live together in peace with one another as good neighbours and to develop friendly relations among all nations ;

Emphasizing that the great political, economic and social changes as well as the present-day scientific revolution call for the establishment of a new type of relations among the States of the world, based on the observance of the principles of international law, and for the setting up of a new, just and equitable, economic and social order ;

Aware of the responsibility incumbent upon States, whether big, medium-sized or small and irrespective of their socio-political system, level of development or economic potential, for the attainment of peace, security and co-operation in the world and the development of friendly relations among all countries ;

Recalling that all States, without, any difference, have the right and the duty to take part in the settlement of all international issues ;

Fully confident that international peace and security are based on the observance of the sacred right of every State to existence, freedom, sovereignty and independence, peace and security, and of the inalienable right of all peoples to decide their destiny without outside intervention, constraint or pressure ;

Determined to contribute to the further promotion and strengthening of the aspirations for understanding and co-operation throughout the world and to participate actively in international affairs so that world policies should acquire a new course capable of eliminating the use or threat of force and the imperialist policy of domination, diktat and aggression from international relations ;

Desirous to step up their political, material and moral support to the countries which have won their independence and are engaged on the road of free development, and to the national liberation movements in the countries still under colonial domination, and declaring themselves firmly against the policies of *apartheid* and racial discrimination ;

Convinced of the need for efficient measures aiming to bring about the cessation of the arms drive and to achieve general disarmament ;

Reaffirming the sovereign right of every State to use freely its national wealth and resources for its own benefit and the need of increasing national and international efforts in order to secure a more rapid progress for the developing countries, irrespective of social system or geographical area, and to bridge and eliminate the gap existing between them and the developed countries ;

Emphasizing the right of all States to independent economic, social and cultural development, as well as the right to participate in international co-operation in various domains, and to have free access to the benefits of modern science and technology.

I. Declare their common will and determination :

1. To extend and deepen their relations of friendship and co-operation in the political, economic, technological, scientific, social and cultural fields ;

2. To step up and widen mutually advantageous co-operation through the expansion of commercial exchanges, by removing obstacles in the way of such exchanges, and improving methods and legal instruments regulating them, and by extending industrial, technical and scientific co-operation in fields of mutual interest, with the aim of making an efficient use of their natural and human resources ;

3. To favour the extension and intensification of exchanges in the fields of science, education, culture, the arts and sports ;

4. To develop and deepen the ties of friendship between the two peoples through better mutual knowledge of their material and spiritual assets and bringing them closer together by means of co-operation between universities and artistic and cultural institutions, exchanges of scientists, teachers and students, specialists in the economic, political and social fields, and other forms of ties, as well as by means of contacts between the citizens of the two countries.

II. Solemnly declare their common determination to set their bilateral relations as well as their relations with all other states on the following principles :

1. The sacred right of every State to existence, freedom, national independence and sovereignty.

2. The inalienable right of every people to decide its own destiny, to choose and develop freely its political, economic and social system, consonant with its own will and interests and without any outside interference.

3. The sovereign inalienable and imprescribable right of every State to use its natural wealth and all other

resources in accordance with its national interests, without any external intervention, including the right of every sovereign State to make use of the sea resources situated within its national jurisdiction, and to secure a fair participation in the exploitation of the seabed and its resources which constitute the common wealth of mankind at large.

4. Full equal rights for all States, irrespective of size, level of development and political, economic or social system.

5. The inalienable right of every State to participate fully on equal footing in the consideration and settlement of all international issues of common concern.

6. The right and duty of States, irrespective of social and political system, to co-operate amongst themselves on mutually advantageous bases in all fields of common interest, in order to maintain international peace and security and foster the economic and social progress of all nations and especially of the developing countries ; the undeniable right of all States to free access to the achievements of modern science and technology.

7. The obligation of States not to intervene, in any form and under any pretext in the internal and external affairs of any other State.

8. The obligation of States to renounce, in their international relations, the use or threat of force or any kind of constraint or pressure, whether military, political, economic or otherwise, under any circumstance and in any form, against the political independence, the inviolability of frontiers or territorial integrity of any State, recognizing that any such attempt by a State directed against the national unity or territorial integrity of another State amounts to a serious breach of international peace and security ; the settlement by peaceful means of all issues arising among States is a fundamental principle that should be observed.

9. The inherent right of every State to individual or collective self-defence, under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

10. The duty of every State to fulfil in good faith their obligations as assumed under the Charter of the

United Nations or deriving from the generally recognized principles and norms of international law, or from valid international agreements, in compliance with the aforesaid principles and norms of international law.

When interpreted and carried into effect, these fundamental principles of international law shall be construed as linked amongst themselves and each principle shall be interpreted in the context of the other principles. They shall be strictly observed by all States in their mutual relations and no violation of any one of these principles can be justified at any time and under any circumstance.

III. Declare their common determination :

1. To develop relations of friendship and co-operation with all States, based on the principles provided for in the present Declaration ;

2. To co-operate for achieving efficient measures in the field of disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, for the setting up of nuclear-free zones in various regions of the world, alongside the firm undertaking by nuclear States not to use atomic weapons against countries belonging to such zones and to observe the status of denuclearization ;

3. To act decidedly for the establishment and maintenance of a new world social and economic order, just and equitable, through the instauration of a more rational international division of labour, through the normalization and expansion of trade, the intensification of economic co-operation among all States and the consolidation of the economic independence of developing countries, in order to foster a steady development and expansion of their national economies ;

4. To co-operate in the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in maintaining and consolidating international peace and security, developing co-operation among all nations and promoting the rules of international law in the relations among States.

IV. Desirous to ensure implementation of the principles and achievement of the objectives provided for in the present Declaration, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Sierra Leone declare their common will to deepen and widen their consultations by normal diplomatic channels and by periodical meetings at various levels.

Done in Bucharest, on this twenty third day of July, 1974, in duplicate, in the Romanian and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For
the Socialist Republic
of Romania

NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
President of the Socialist
Republic of Romania

GEORGE MACOVESCU
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For
the Republic of Sierra Leone

SIACA STEVENS
President of the Republic
of Sierra Leone

DESMOND E.F. LUKE
Minister for External Affairs

**SOLEMN JOINT DECLARATION
OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA
AND THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Syrian Arab Republic,

Considering the relations of friendship, collaboration and mutual esteem established between the two countries,

Wishing to extend the friendly relations between the two States and peoples on multiple levels, on the basis of the principles and rules of international law and justice,

Aware of the responsibility incumbent on all States, large, medium-sized and small, for building peace and security in the world and for developing relations of friendship and co-operation among all nations, irrespective of their political, economic and social system or level of development.

Strongly emphasizing their belief that encroachment upon the territorial integrity and political independence of States is inadmissible,

Reaffirming their attachment to the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming their strong conviction that international peace and security should rest upon respect for the sacred right of all nations to existence, freedom, national independence and sovereignty, to peace and security, upon the inadmissibility of acquiring territories by force in any circumstances whatever, and upon the inalienable right of each people freely to decide its own fate, without any outside interference, pressure or compulsion.

Reaffirming that all States, without exception, have the right and duty to participate in the settlement of international issues especially of those of direct concern to them,

Determined to increase the two countries' contribution to the cause of international peace and security, and to developing co-operation among all States,

Emphasizing the essential significance of strengthening international legality, the necessity of sincerely and effectively observing the principles and rules of international law,

Affirming their strong determination to increase their contribution to the struggle for the final and complete elimination of every form of colonialism and neocolonialism, and for the elimination of the policy of *apartheid* and of all other forms of racial discrimination,

Wishing to increase their political, material and moral support for the countries which have won their national sovereignty and are developing their economic independence, and for the national liberation movements in those countries which are still under colonial domination,

Reaffirming, as developing countries, the sovereign right of each State to use its national wealth and resources in its own interest, and the need for increased national and international efforts to ensure a more rapid advance of the economies of all the developing countries, regardless of their social system and geographical position, with the aim of narrowing and eventually eliminating the gaps separating them from the developed countries,

Asserting the right of all States to free economic, social and cultural development, as well as their right to participate in international collaboration and to have unhindered access to the gains of modern science and technology,

Firmly determined to make their full contribution towards promoting and strengthening the spirit of understanding and co-operation throughout the world and to actively participate in international life, in order to give world politics a new course, designed to remove from international relations the use or threat of force and the policy of domination, aggression and dictate,

I. Declare their common will and determination :

1. To extend and deepen their relations of friendship and collaboration in the political, economic, scientific, technological, cultural, artistic, tourist, and human fields ;

2. To promote, on a basis of mutual advantage, economic co-operation on multiple levels, to expand trade exchanges, improving the means of achieving this goal, and to extend industrial co-operation with the view to utilizing their natural resources with the utmost efficiency ;

3. To facilitate the multiplication of exchanges and the expansion of co-operation in the fields of education, science, culture, art and sport, thereby promoting friendship and understanding between the peoples of the two States.

II. Declare their common will to base their mutual relations, and their relations with the other States, upon the following principles :

1. The need to enable each people to exercise equal national rights and the right to self-determination ;

2. The inalienable right of the peoples freely to choose their political, economic and social system, in accordance with their own will and interests, without any outside interference ;

3. The right of all nations to existence, independence, liberty, national sovereignty and peace, and their right to have relations of friendship and good-neighbourliness with the other States ;

4. The sovereign right of each State to decide the use it will make of its own national resources, in conformity with its national interests and without any pressure or compulsion from outside ;

5. Full equality of rights of all States, regardless of their size, potential, level of development, or political, economic and social system, and respect for the rights inherent in full sovereignty ;

6. The inalienable right and the duty of each State to participate, on an equal footing, in the examination and settlement of international issues of common interest ;

7. Ensuring of mutual advantage in inter-State co-operation in every field of international life ;

8. The right and duty of States, regardless of their social and political system, to co-operate in various fields of international relations, with the aim of maintaining peace and security in the world and promoting the economic and social progress of all nations. The undeniable right of all States to participate in international co-operation, to have unhindered access to the gains of modern science and technology ;

9. Non-interference in the internal or external affairs of another State, in any form and under any pretext whatever ;

10. Recognition of the inadmissibility of acquiring territories by force in any circumstances, of the inviolability of the States' frontiers and territorial integrity and, consequently, recognition of the fact that any attempt by a State to violate the sanctity of the national unity, or to encroach upon the territorial integrity of another State is a major prejudice to international peace and security ;

11. The obligation of States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against another State. All differences between States should be settled by peaceful means. This obligation should in no way or circumstances affect the inalienable right of each State to individual or collective self-defence, or the right to liberate its occupied territories ;

12. The duty of each State to carry out completely and in good faith its international commitments and to live at peace with the other States, in accordance with the principles and goals of Charter of the United Nations.

These fundamental principles of international law are interrelated in their interpretation and application, and each principle should be construed in the general context of the other principles.

They must be strictly observed by all States in their mutual relations.

III. Declare their common determination :

1. To develop relations of friendship and collaboration with all States on the basis of the above-mentioned principles, to work for the adoption of effective mea-

I. Declare their common will and determination :

1. To extend and deepen their relations of friendship and collaboration in the political, economic, scientific, technological, cultural, artistic, tourist, and human fields ;

2. To promote, on a basis of mutual advantage, economic co-operation on multiple levels, to expand trade exchanges, improving the means of achieving this goal, and to extend industrial co-operation with the view to utilizing their natural resources with the utmost efficiency ;

3. To facilitate the multiplication of exchanges and the expansion of co-operation in the fields of education, science, culture, art and sport, thereby promoting friendship and understanding between the peoples of the two States.

II. Declare their common will to base their mutual relations, and their relations with the other States, upon the following principles :

1. The need to enable each people to exercise equal national rights and the right to self-determination ;

2. The inalienable right of the peoples freely to choose their political, economic and social system, in accordance with their own will and interests, without any outside interference ;

3. The right of all nations to existence, independence, liberty, national sovereignty and peace, and their right to have relations of friendship and good-neighbourliness with the other States ;

4. The sovereign right of each State to decide the use it will make of its own national resources, in conformity with its national interests and without any pressure or compulsion from outside ;

5. Full equality of rights of all States, regardless of their size, potential, level of development, or political, economic and social system, and respect for the rights inherent in full sovereignty ;

6. The inalienable right and the duty of each State to participate, on an equal footing, in the examination and settlement of international issues of common interest ;

7. Ensuring of mutual advantage in inter-State co-operation in every field of international life ;

8. The right and duty of States, regardless of their social and political system, to co-operate in various fields of international relations, with the aim of maintaining peace and security in the world and promoting the economic and social progress of all nations. The undeniable right of all States to participate in international co-operation, to have unhindered access to the gains of modern science and technology ;

9. Non-interference in the internal or external affairs of another State, in any form and under any pretext whatever ;

10. Recognition of the inadmissibility of acquiring territories by force in any circumstances, of the inviolability of the States' frontiers and territorial integrity and, consequently, recognition of the fact that any attempt by a State to violate the sanctity of the national unity, or to encroach upon the territorial integrity of another State is a major prejudice to international peace and security ;

11. The obligation of States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against another State. All differences between States should be settled by peaceful means. This obligation should in no way or circumstances affect the inalienable right of each State to individual or collective self-defence, or the right to liberate its occupied territories ;

12. The duty of each State to carry out completely and in good faith its international commitments and to live at peace with the other States, in accordance with the principles and goals of Charter of the United Nations.

These fundamental principles of international law are interrelated in their interpretation and application, and each principle should be construed in the general context of the other principles.

They must be strictly observed by all States in their mutual relations.

III. Declare their common determination :

1. To develop relations of friendship and collaboration with all States on the basis of the above-mentioned principles, to work for the adoption of effective mea-

asures designed to promote peace, *détente* and co-operation throughout the world, so that international politics may take a new course ;

2. To collaborate with each other and with the other States in strengthening the role of the United Nations in defending the independence and sovereignty of all nations and the inalienable right of each people free to decide its fate, in consolidating international peace and security and stimulating international collaboration in conformity with the principles of international law, and in ensuring observance and implementation of the U.N. resolutions ;

3. To actively participate in the examination and settlement of all international issues, in the interest of international peace and security and of co-operation among nations ;

4. To work jointly for the final elimination of colonialism and neocolonialism, of foreign occupation and domination, and also of racial discrimination and the policy of *apartheid*, to tend towards increasing the political, diplomatic, material and moral support for the national liberation movements ;

5. To act jointly, whenever necessary, for promoting the economic and social progress of all countries, particularly of the developing ones, with a view to eliminating the gap between them and the developed countries.

IV. In order to examine the matters relating to the implementation of the present Declaration, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Syrian Arab Republic will hold broad consultations at all levels, using the usual diplomatic channels, exchanges of visits, and periodic meetings of their representatives.

Done at Bucharest, on 7 September 1974, in duplicate in the Romanian and Arabic languages, the two texts having equal force.

For
the Socialist Republic
of Romania
NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
President
of the Republic

For
the Syrian Arab Republic
HAFEZ EL-ASSAD
President
of the Republic

SOLEMN JOINT DECLARATION OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic to Zambia,

Taking into account the relations of friendship, collaboration and mutual esteem established between the two countries,

Wishing to further expand, in several fields, the friendly relations between the two states and peoples on the basis of the principles of international law and justice,

Reaffirming their commitment to the goals of the Charter of the United Nations,

Having decided to increase the contribution of the two countries to the cause of the international peace and security, as well as to the development of co-operation among all states,

Being aware of the responsibility incumbent upon all states, — big, medium-sized or small — for establishing a climate of peace and security in the world and for developing relations of friendship and co-operation among all states, irrespective of their political, economic or social systems, or their level of development,

Emphasizing strongly their confidence that violation of territorial integrity of states and of their political independence are inadmissible,

Reiterating their deep conviction that international peace and security should be based on the observance of the sacred right of all nations to existence, freedom, national security, on the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force, and on the inalienable right

of all peoples, to freely decide upon their own destiny, without external interference, constraint or pressure,

Underlining the fundamental importance of strengthening international legality, the necessity for the sincere and effective observance of the principles and rules of international law,

Reaffirming that all states, without exception, have the right and duty to take part in the settlement of international issues, particularly those which concern them directly,

Underlining the necessity to strictly observe and implement the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (1514/XV), and to firmly condemn any act which militates against the implementation of this Declaration in all its provisions,

Affirming their strong determination to increase their contribution to the struggle for the complete and final elimination of all vestiges of colonialism, as well as the liquidation of the policy of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in all forms,

Determined to continue to give political, moral and material support to newly independent countries, as well as to the liberation movements in all countries still under colonial domination,

Firmly decided to give their whole contribution to the promotion and strengthening of the spirit of understanding and co-operation in the world and to actively participate in international life, to give a new course to international policy, so as to remove the use or threat of force, aggression and dictatorship in international relations,

Reaffirming, as developing countries, the sovereign right of each state to own and dispose of its national wealth and resources in its own interest, as well as the necessity of increasing the efforts, on both national and international planes, to secure a more rapid progress of the economies of all the developing countries, irrespective of their social system and geographical situation, with a view to finally eliminating the gaps separating them from the developed countries,

Affirming the right of all states to free economic, social and cultural development, as well as the right to

participate in international co-operation and to have free access to the achievements of modern science and technology,

Wishing to actively participate in the establishment, by general agreement of all states, of the principles of a new international political and economic order, of new guidelines and principles, in keeping with the fundamental norms of international law, called upon to govern the manifold relations among states, the general utilisation of raw materials and of power resources.

I. Jointly state their will and determination :

— to expand and deepen their relations of friendship and collaboration in the political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields ;

— to promote, on mutually advantageous bases, the economic co-operation in multiple fields, expand their trade exchanges, improve the means for the attainment of these goals, and enlarge the industrial co-operation with a view to maximizing the efficient utilization of their natural resources ;

— to facilitate increased exchange and wider co-operation in the fields of education, training of personnel, culture, science, arts, sports, thus promoting friendship and good understanding between the peoples of the two states.

II. Solemnly reaffirm their will to base their mutual relations, as well as their relations with other states, on the following principles :

1. The inalienable right of all peoples to freely choose their own political, economic and social system, according to their own will and interests, without any external interference.

2. The sacred right of each state to existence, independence, freedom, national sovereignty and peace, as well as the right and obligation to conduct relations of friendship and good understanding with other states.

3. The sovereign right of each state to determine for itself the utilization of its own natural resources, in keeping with its national interests, without any constraint or foreign pressure.

4. The full equality of rights of all states, irrespective of their size, potential, level of development or political, economic and social system and the observance of the rights inherent to full sovereignty.

5. The inalienable right and the duty of each state to participate in the examination and settlement of international problems of common interest, in conditions of full equality of rights.

6. Ensurance of mutual advantage in the co-operation among states in all fields of international life.

7. The right and duty of states, irrespective of their social and political systems, to co-operate in the various fields of international relations, with a view to preserving peace and security in the world and to promoting the economic and social progress of all nations. The unquestionable right of all states to participate in international co-operation and to have unhindered access to the achievements of modern science and technology.

8. Non-interference in the internal or external affairs of other states, in any way or under any pretext whatsoever.

9. The inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by force, the inviolability of frontiers and of territorial integrity of states and, consequently, the acknowledgement of the fact that any attempt on the part of any state to interfere with the national unity or violate the territorial integrity of another state constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security.

10. The obligation of states to refrain in their international relations from any kind of coercion of a military, political, economic or other nature, from the threat or use of force against another state. The settlement of all differences among states will be achieved by peaceful means. This sacred duty shall, in no circumstances and under no form, impair every state's inalienable right to individual or collective self-defence, in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

11. The duty of each state to comply freely and in good faith with its international commitments and to live in peace with other states.

When interpreted and implemented, these fundamental principles of international law are inter-related and each of them should be interpreted in the general con-

text of the others. They ought to be strictly observed by all states in their mutual relations and the violation of one of them can never and in no circumstances be justified or tolerated.

III. State their joint determination

— to develop relations of friendship and co-operation with all states, on the basis of the above mentioned principles, to work for the adoption of effective measures designed to promote peace, *détente* and co-operation all over the world, to establish a new course in international life, liable to remove the use and threat of force from inter-state relations.

— to co-operate with each other and with other states for the strengthening of the rôle of the United Nations in the defence of the independence and sovereignty of all nations and of the inalienable right of each people to decide freely its destiny, in the consolidation of international peace and security and the stimulation of international co-operation, in accordance with the principles of international law, for the observance and application of the U.N. resolutions ;

— to participate actively in the consideration and settlement of all international issues in the interest of international peace and security and of co-operation among nations ;

— to act together for the final abolition of colonialism and neo-colonialism, of foreign occupation and domination, as well as of the racial discrimination and the policy of *apartheid*, and to make further efforts with a view to giving political, diplomatic, material and moral support to the liberation movements, and the newly independent states ;

— to act jointly, according to the need, for promoting the economic and social progress of all countries, and particularly of the developing ones, with a view to eliminating the gap between them and the developed countries.

VI. With a view to considering the problems referring to the implementation of the present Declaration, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of

Zambia will have extensive consultations at all levels through normal diplomatic channels, exchange of visits and periodic meetings between their representatives.

Done in Bucharest, the 20th of November 1974, in two originals, in the Romanian and English languages, both texts having equal force and validity.

For
the Socialist Republic
of Romania
NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
President of the Republic

For
the Republic of Zambia
KENNETH DAVID KAUNDA
President of the Republic

SOLEMN JOINT DECLARATION

The General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu, and the Chairman of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, expressing the will of their respective peoples,

Taking into account the relations of mutual friendship between the peoples of Romania and Mozambique, between the Romanian Communist Party and the Liberation Front of Mozambique,

Prompted by the desire to extend, on multiple planes, the friendship and collaboration relations between the two nations, on the basis of the principles and rules of international law,

Reaffirming the attachment of their peoples to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which proclaims the determination of the peoples to live in peace with one another, as good neighbours, and to develop friendly relations among all nations,

Determined to increase their contribution to the cause of international security and peace, as well as to the development of co-operation among all States,

Aware of the responsibility incumbent upon all States, without any discrimination, to establish a climate of peace and security in the world and to develop friendly relations and co-operation among all peoples,

Fully convinced that peace and international security is based on respect of the sacred right of every State to existence, liberty, sovereignty and independence, to

territorial integrity and on the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination, without any interference, coercion or external pressure,

Reaffirming the fundamental importance of strengthening international legal order, by the effective application, in good faith, of the universally valid principles of international law,

Emphasizing that all States, without discrimination have the right and the duty to take part in settling international issues, particularly those regarding them directly, to contribute to the establishment of a new course in international policy, able to eliminate the imperialist policies of force, domination, dictate and aggression from international relations,

Hailing the recent victories scored by the national liberation movements of Africa in their struggle for their countries' national independence,

Stressing the imperious need to rigorously implement the Resolution of the United Nations General Assembly of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and condemning any act opposing the implementation of the provisions of that Resolution,

Reaffirming their determination to make a greater contribution to the struggle for the final and complete elimination of colonialism and neocolonialism, to the elimination of the policies of racial discrimination, of *apartheid* and against any form of discrimination, and reaffirming their solidarity and more active political, moral and material support for the national liberation movements in the countries still under colonial domination,

Emphasizing the sovereign right of all countries to use their national wealth and resources in their own interest, and the need to make greater efforts, on both national and international levels, to ensure a swifter progress of the economies of the developing countries, with a view to narrowing and fully eliminating the gap separating them from the developed countries,

Affirming the right of all States and nations to unhindered economic, social and cultural development and their right to have free access to the benefits of modern science and technology and to participate in international collaboration,

Desiring to participate, by all their means in the collaboration with all the other countries of the world, in establishing a new international economic, and political order, on the basis of new, democratic and progressive principles of relations among States, able to ensure the determined elimination of the old relationships of inequity, of oppressing other peoples, the waging of a firm struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racialism.

I. Declare their solemn will and common determination :

1. To expand and deepen the friendly relations of co-operation in the political, economic, scientific, technological, social, educational and cultural domains, between the peoples of Romania and of Mozambique ;

2. To intensify and broaden the mutually advantageous relations by promoting industrial, technological and scientific co-operation in domains of joint interest, with a view to maximizing the efficient utilization of their natural and human resources, as well as by expanding trade exchanges, eliminating the obstacles barring their ways and improving the means and the legal instruments regulating them ;

3. To encourage and facilitate the exchanges and the expansion of collaboration in the field of education, cadre-training, science, health protection, culture, the arts and sports, thus promoting friendship and understanding between the peoples of Romania and Mozambique ;

4. To achieve better mutual knowledge of the material and spiritual assets of the nations and their rapprochement by co-operation between the educational, artistic and cultural establishments, exchanges of professors and students, experts in the economic and social fields, as well as by other ways and means, contacts between the citizens of the two countries included.

II. Declare the common will of their peoples to base the relations between their countries, and their relations with all the other States, upon the following principles :

1. The inalienable right of each people freely to choose their political, economic and social system, in accordance with their own will and interests, without outside interference ;

2. The sacred right of each State to existence, independence, liberty, national sovereignty, peace and security, and its right and obligation to have relations of friendship and good understanding with other States ;

3. The sovereign right of each State to decide the use it will make of its own natural resources, in conformity with its national interests and without any coercion or pressure from outside ;

4. Fully equality of rights of all States, regardless of their size, potential, level of development, or political, economic and social system and respect for the rights inherent in full sovereignty ;

5. The inalienable right and the obligation of each State to participate, on equal footing, in the examination and settlement of international issues of common interest ;

6. Ensurance of mutual advantage in inter-State co-operation in every field of international life ;

7. The right and duty of States to co-operate in various fields of international relations, with the aim of maintaining peace and security in the world and promoting the economic and social progress of all nations. The undeniable right of all States to participate in international co-operation, to have unhindered access to the benefits of modern science and technology ;

8. Non-interference in the domestic or foreign affairs of another State in any form and under any pretext whatsoever ;

9. Recognition of the inadmissibility of acquiring territories by force, of the inviolability of State frontiers and territorial integrity ;

10. The obligation of States to refrain, in their international relations from any kind of coercion or pressure, whether military, political, economic or otherwise, from the threat or use of force against another State. The settlement by peaceful means of all issues arising among States. This sacred duty should in no way or circumstance affect the inalienable right of all States to individual or collective self-defence, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations ;

11. The duty of each State to comply fully, and in good faith, with its international commitments to live in peace with the other States.

In their interpretation and application the fundamental principles of international law are interrelated and each principle should be construed in the context of the other principles. They must be strictly respected, by all States in their mutual relations, their violation never being justified in any circumstances.

III. Declare the common determination of their peoples :

1. To develop friendly relations and co-operation with all States, on the basis of the principles set out in this Declaration and co-operate in the adoption of effective measures to promote peace, détente and co-operation throughout the world ;

2. To continue together their firm struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination and to intensify their political, diplomatic, material support of the national liberation movements ;

3. To co-operate in the implementation of effective measures for disarmament, first of all nuclear disarmament, for the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, accompanied by the firm commitment of States not to use nuclear weapons against the countries in such zones and to respect the denuclearization status ;

4. To act with determination for the enthronement and consolidation of a new, right and equitable world economic and political order, and for the democratization of international life by establishing a rational international division of labour, in the interest of the development of each country, the normalization and expansion of trade, without any discrimination and obstacles, the extension of economic co-operation among all States and the strengthening of the economic independence of the developing countries, so as to promote the sustained and rapid expansion of their national economies ;

5. To co-operate in strengthening the role of the United Nations in the abolishment of colonialism and racial discrimination, in the maintenance and consolidation of international security and peace, the defence of indepen-

dence and sovereignty of all nations, the development of co-operation among all States and the promotion of the rules of international law.

IV. In order to examine the matters pertaining to the implementation of the present Declaration, the two parties will hold and enlarge broad consultations at all levels, using the normal diplomatic channels, exchanges of visits and periodic meetings of their representatives.

Done at Bucharest, on 20 December 1974, in duplicate, in the Romanian and Portuguese languages the two texts being equally authentic.

NICOLAE CEAUŞESCU
General Secretary of the
Romanian Communist Party
President of the Socialist
Republic of Romania

SAMORA MOISES MACHEL
Chairman of the Liberation
Front of Mozambique

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